

## FACING HEAVY TASK

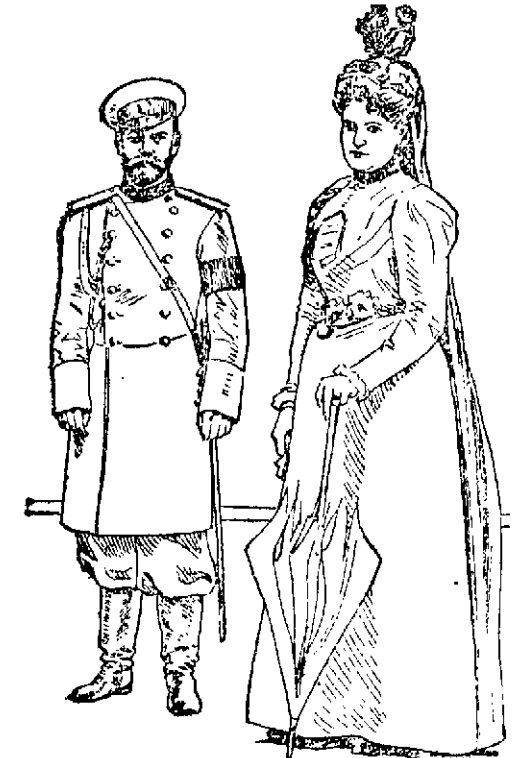
Count Witte Begins Work of Bringing Order Out of Chaos in Russia.

## REQUESTS HELP OF EDITORS

Demand Made Upon Him That Treppoff Be Banished, Political Prisoners Be Liberated and Soldiers Be Sent 20 Miles from City.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—Constantine Petrovitch Pobedonosteff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, has resigned.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—All Russia celebrated enthusiastically the emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people received with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities Socialists and revolutionaries organized anti-government demonstrations and red flag parades, while the patriotic manifestations led to a number of conflicts between the "reds and whites," as the anti-government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole, the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected, though collisions between the people and the troops are reported from Poltava, Kazan and Kishineff and two men were killed.



THE CZAR AND CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The Slav people, which during the long war just closed and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism, seemed self-restrained and apathetic, gave themselves up fully to the exuberance of the moment and spent the entire day in parades and assemblies which for the first time in the history of Russia were freely permitted. Under the orders of Count Witte and General Treppoff, the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the cities and the fullest rein given the people to let out their enthusiasm in demonstrations, which, so long as they were not destructive, were not interfered with.

Sun Shines on Russian Freedom. It was a significant omen that after a fortnight of gloomy and depressing weather, symbolic of the days of the strike, the sun shone out brightly and brought a radiant Indian summer day. The scenes in St. Petersburg reminded the observer of events in an American university town after a great football victory, but a thousand times magnified.

Before noon the celebrations began and the city appeared to have gone mad. Such scenes had never been witnessed in Russia. Unrestrained by word or deed, the crowds did and said what they liked. Despotism seemed suddenly to have been replaced by license.

Red flags were everywhere in evidence. In the churches devout men and women on bended knees before the image of St. Nicholas, the miracle worker, rendered thanks for the blessings of liberty, while at the corners of the thronged streets orators harangued the populace.

Multitudes Hear Student Orators. The people assembled principally on the Prospekt. From the Kazan cathedral to the town hall, opposite the Hotel de l'Europe, traffic was blocked. Fully 30,000 workmen were massed there listening to student orators, who delivered impassioned speeches from the steps of the town hall and cathedral. Red flags showed above the dense black mass of cheering humanity. The police kept in the background, not even trying to keep the street open.

The biggest demonstration was organized by students and workmen. A great procession was formed. Starting from the university 10,000 strong, it increased in numbers as the demonstrators marched across the river and up the Nevsky Prospekt as far as the Kazan cathedral singing the "Marseillaise." A dozen red banners inscribed with the word "Svoboda" (liberty) were carried at the head of the

parade, which stopped at the places where the troops fired on the people Jan. 22 and the paraders with bared heads chanted funeral dirges. The crowds in the streets uncovered their heads as the procession passed.

At the Kazan cathedral the procession counter-marched to the university, where from the balconies stood students who harangued the marchers with fiery speeches, urging them not to close the struggle until their objects had been attained. A student scaled the roof of the university and attached a red flag to the cross over the entrance.

Count Witte summoned a conference of the editors of all the St. Petersburg newspapers and asked for their aid in restoring normal conditions and securing the confidence of the people in the new regime, the purpose of which was to give the fullest measure of liberty outlined in the manifesto. The count said he had telegraphed to many eminent Liberals to come to St. Petersburg and assist in putting the new administration on a solid and acceptable footing, but while the railroad strike prevented their arrival he was forced to rely on the sober sense of the St. Petersburg press, without whose assistance in calming the people the government could do nothing positive and would be obliged to content itself with negative and even reactionary measures.

Strike Committee in Control. The editors present expressed the fullest confidence in Count Witte, but declared that they could not publish their papers without the consent of the strike committee. The editors of the radical papers said that to content the people it was necessary to give the fullest amnesty to political prisoners and remove General Treppoff, the Cossacks and the other military forces from the city.

Count Witte said the government intended to proclaim amnesty. A manifesto was being prepared, but everything could not be done in a day. He added that it would be madness to remove the troops from the city at such a juncture.

Loz, Russian Poland, Nov. 1.—The situation here is extremely serious. The general strike is still in progress. Several collisions occurred between the mobs and the troops. The infantry fired on the mobs, killing two persons and wounding three. An hour later two persons were killed and eight wounded. At the same hour a collision took place in the suburb of Baluty, where three persons were killed and eight wounded. The military governor has ordered the troops to mercilessly quell all disorders.

## MURDERS HIS EMPLOYER.

Farmhand Commits Atrocious Murder on Farm Near Corry.

Corry, Pa., Nov. 1.—One of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in this county took place at the farm of Mrs. W. E. McClellan, 10 miles from here, when she received injuries at the hands of her hired man, Dave Duncan, that will prove fatal.

Duncan was in the barn and got in an argument with Mrs. McClellan's little boy and was beating the little fellow unmercifully when his mother came to the rescue. She attempted to get the boy out of the clutches of the brute, when he reached for a pitchfork and before she could get out of the way he brought it down with all force over her head, splitting the skull in two places from the top of the head to the base of the brain. She fell to the ground unconscious and when other members of the family found her she was nearly dead. Dr. Humphrey was called and did everything for her, but at this writing she is unconscious and cannot live.

Duncan escaped, but a posse is after him, and his capture is only a matter of a few hours. Public excitement is intense and lynching is spoken of on the streets.

## EXECUTION STOPPED.

Uncle Sam's Representative Warns Turkey to Go Slowly.

Constantinople, Nov. 1.—The preparations which were going on for the execution of Ghirgis Vartanian, who claims American citizenship and who was condemned to death by the criminal court at Stamboul, Oct. 19, for the murder of Apik Undjian, a prominent Armenian, were suddenly stopped on receipt of a note from the American legation setting forth in unequivocal terms that such an act would inevitably produce serious consequences.

The authorities have now notified the legation that the execution of the death sentence has been postponed pending the settlement of the question of principle on which the legation and the porte are now negotiating.

## Silver Trowel Will Travel.

New York, Nov. 1.—A silver trowel, after being consecrated and dedicated in Masonic Temple last night, was started on a journey to every lodge in the United States. A thousand members of the order witnessed the ceremony. The trowel was started on its travels in Justice Lodge No. 753 of New York. Officers of the Grand Lodge of New York conducted the dedication.

No Dividend on Steel Common. New York, Nov. 1.—The directors of the steel corporation have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on their preferred stock, payable Nov. 30. No dividend was declared on the common stock.

## NOT TIED TO TRACK

President of Kenyon College Derides Coroner's Theory of Pierson's Death.

## FUNERAL HELD AT CINCINNATI

Members of Fraternity Into Which Unfortunate Student Was About to Be Initiated Act as Pallbearers. Prosecuting Attorney to Investigate.

Cincinnati, Nov. 1.—At the home of N. L. Pierson, at College Hill, the funeral of Stuart Lathrop Pierson, his son, who met death at Gambier Saturday night, was held. The services were conducted by the Rev. John H. Ely and President Pierce of Kenyon college. Four of the members of the fraternity accompanied President Pierce, three of whom acted as pallbearers.

The following statement concerning the tragic death of young Pierson was made by President Pierce, this being the first absolute statement that the boy was not tied on the railroad track: "Stuart Pierson was not tied on the track when he was killed at Gambier. He had not been tied, and had merely been sent to the bridge to await the coming of the members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, into which he was to be initiated."

"When, about 10 o'clock, the boys came to the bridge, they found his lunch basket, but Pierson was not in sight. They called, and receiving no answer, decided to visit the other end of the bridge, thinking he might have walked over there. There the dead body was found. The coroner is trying to stir up a needless sensation. The death of Pierson was purely an accident."

Mr. Vernon, O., Nov. 1.—County Prosecutor Stowell has commenced an investigation into the death of Pierson at Gambier. A large number of students will be summoned before the grand jury.

## BIG MERGER COMPLETED.

Capital of East Liverpool Concern Increased to \$3,000,000.

Columbus, O., Oct. 31. Articles filed with the secretary of state increasing the capital stock of the East Liverpool Traction and Light company from \$600,000 to \$3,000,000 marks the conclusion of a big traction and light merger in southeastern Ohio.

The deal includes the suspension bridge over the Ohio between East Liverpool and Chester, W. Va.; the East Liverpool and Rock Spring traction line, Rock Spring park, the Chester Light and Power company and the Peoples Light and Power company. These properties will be merged with the electric lighting companies of East Liverpool and Wellsville, which are owned by Mr. Eddy.

It is said these moves are preliminary to a merger of all electric lighting companies in Eastern Ohio. Options have been taken on the Stenberville electric lines, which extend to Toronto and Brilliant, and a gap is to be filled in between Toronto and Empire. Buffalo capital is behind the movement.

## LAWSON NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Ohio Insurance Prosecutions Instituted by Attorney Hagelbarger.

Akron, O., Nov. 1.—The insurance cases commenced here by Prosecuting Attorney Hagelbarger will be taken up as soon as the grand jury adjourns, which will probably be tomorrow. Then Mr. Hagelbarger and Attorney George C. Koehler will go to Cleveland and present the matter to the circuit court.

The attorneys claim that if the companies answer the interrogatories submitted in the petitions the state's case will be made clear and there will be a substantiation of the allegations made.

Attorney Hagelbarger denies that Thomas Lawson is back of the suits and said that neither Lawson nor any other person outside of the attorneys who are to assist are interested in the case.

Workman's Thrilling Experience. Harrisburg, Nov. 1.—George Dustin, a workman at Steelton, was caught by a cable 85 feet from the ground, whirled off his fiery perch and hung for two hours suspended in midair, a part of which time he was unconscious. When Dustin was rescued his right arm and part of his left hand were amputated.

Ban Placed on Show's Latest. New York, Nov. 1.—The police have stopped the production of George Bernard Shaw's play "The Warren Profession," by arresting Samuel Gumpertz, manager of the Garrick theater, in which the play made its first New York appearance, on a charge of offending public decency.

Lord Curzon Ill. Lahore, British India, Nov. 1.—The retiring viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who has been making a farewell tour of India, is prostrated here with fever.

## DOCTOR IS LOCATED.

Suitcase Murder Has Dwindled Into One of Minor Importance.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Chief Inspector W. B. Watts stated that the doctor who dismembered the body of Susan Geary, the suitcase victim, had been located. He did not expect, however, that any arrest would be made for a day or two, intimating that the police were awaiting something more definite from Morris Nathan, the lover of the girl, who is now in custody in Pittsburgh.

The theory of the police regarding the whole affair, in which the most serious charge in connection with it can only be manslaughter, is that Miss Geary went to a woman and submitted to an illegal operation. The operation was not a success, but before the girl died a male physician was called in and he attempted to save the girl's life by a second operation for peritonitis. Miss Geary died, the doctor then dismembered the body and distributed portions of it in two suitcases, which were subsequently found.

The charge against the woman can only be one of manslaughter, while, according to Superintendent Pierce, it will be difficult to bring any charge against Nathan unless he should be accused of concealing a crime.

## REFUSE TO SIGN SCALE.

Attempt to Settle Strike at Wheeling Ends in Failure.

Wheeling, Nov. 1.—President McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, with members of the lodge concerned in the strike at the plants of the Whitaker-Glessner company, went into conference with Manager Fox in an effort to bring about a settlement of the troubles that have tied up the mills for several months.

It is understood that a proposition was made to pay the Amalgamated scale of wages without signing the scale, but the men voted to reject the proposition, which means that the strike will continue.

The propositions made by the advisory committee of the men and by the company were almost identical, but it is said the rejection was caused by the refusal of the company to even look at the written proposition made on behalf of the strikers. The situation looks hopeless for a settlement.

## WERE FINALLY ARRESTED.

Colored Man and Wife Make Sensational Attempt to Escape.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—A sensational attempt to make a runaway, Clarence Jackson and his wife, Alice, colored, who are wanted in Washington on a charge of grand larceny, have been arrested by detectives.

The detectives forced an entrance into the room occupied by the Jacksons and a man climbed through a window and ran down a staircase to the rear yard. He was followed by the officers and after a desperate fight was subdued. His wife leaped from a second-story window in front of the house to the street and sprained her ankle. She was also arrested. They are charged with robbing a house of \$1,800 worth of jewelry.

## Judge Paxson Establishes College.

Doylestown, Pa., Nov. 1.—Judge Edward M. Paxson, who died at Bycon Bucks county, on Oct. 12, left part of his fortune to endow a college of agriculture for boys between 12 and 18 years of age, and a regular course of study is to be arranged so that mental equipment as well as soil tilling experience will be given. Judge Paxson's estate amounts to more than \$3,000,000.

## A Success.

If a person determines early in life that a cheerful disposition is worth having and strives to obtain it, and does so, that person is a success in a fine sense of the word. Of course, comparatively few men and women ever stop to think about success in this form, but if they will acquire the habit I will guarantee a larger measure of satisfaction than they may have met with before.—Leigh Mitchell Hodges.

## Ohio Postoffice Robbed.

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 1.—The postoffice at Proctorville, O., has been robbed by unknown men. The safe was blown with nitroglycerine. The registered letters, \$50 worth of stamps and \$150 were secured by the burglars, who escaped in a stolen car.

## Darling Resigns from Navy Office.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Charles H. Darling has retired as assistant secretary of the navy, which post he has held since Dec. 10, 1901. He will be succeeded by Francis B. Country of Detroit, who will take the post of a few days.

## Explosion in the City.

Baltimore, O., Nov. 1.—Mrs. William Rose and her son, a father on John family named and two daughters seriously injured by the explosion of a kettle of boiling oil which was being heated on the kitchen stove at the Rubel farm.

## Shylocks Given the Bounce.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Secretary Hitchcock has ordered the dismissal from service of four clerks in the pension bureau accused of loaning money at usurious rates of interest.

## LONG JOURNEY ENDS

President Roosevelt Returns to Washington on Board U. S. S. Dolphin.

## WIFE AND BAIRNS GREET HIM

And Skip, the Diminutive Bear Dog.

Frolics About the Presidential Feet In Ecstasy of Joy—Naval Officers Also on Hand.

Washington, Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt arrived home on board the dispatch boat Dolphin at 11:43 a. m. President Roosevelt's arrival at Washington was first announced at the navy department by a laconic dispatch from Commander Leavitt of the Dolphin, which read: "Washington Navy Yard, Oct. 31, 11:43 a. m. Dolphin."

At the navy yard, however, preparations had been going on for some time and a sailor perched aloft in the rigging of the Sylph saw the smoke of the Dolphin when she was below Alexandria upon the Potomac, and notified the officers of the yard. Accordingly they were all at hand when the Dolphin swung up to the navy yard pier.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in an open carriage, had been waiting for some time for the president's arrival, and as soon as he had bidden goodby to the officers of the navy who had accompanied him upon the trip up the river he joined her in the carriage and was driven rapidly to the White House.

His arrival was comparatively unexpected, and for that reason there were no crowds along Pennsylvania avenue to greet him. Except for the seven or eight men, there was no escort to the White House.

Arriving there he was met upon the portico by Mrs. Alice and the younger children, each of whom he picked up and kissed after his fatherly fashion. Miss Alice was the first to be greeted, and she received a double embrace. The president then assisted his wife to alight from the carriage. Then came a rush from the crowd and E. C. Kennet and Archie, the white bear, upon which father, while Skip, the diminutive bear, proved true to its name and carried around the president's group. He also participated in the going which the president received from his family. With Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Alice leading and the Kennet and Archie following, the president entered the White House to his lunch.

The president began his southern trip just as he was a new, vigorous and profitable experience. Particularly did he enjoy the voyage and the president expressed himself in the most enthusiastic terms regarding the ships, officers and men of the squadrons. While at sea on Sunday the president made a speech to the officers and men of the West Virginia. He had just completed an inspection of the entire ship. In the boiler room a profusely decorated shovel was put into his hand and he was asked to throw a shovel of coal into a particular boiler. He threw in two, and the boiler was immediately christened the "Roosevelt boiler." The shovel was passed around that every stoker might shovel coal with it. It was then speedily demolished into bits, each bit being retained as a souvenir.

At the conclusion of the speech the president was given three rousing cheers by the officers and men.

## GOVERNOR APOLOGIZES.

Affair of Admiral Train Said to Be Settled.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The incident growing out of the attack on Admiral Train and his son by a Chinese mob near Nanking has been satisfactorily adjusted. The state department has received a dispatch which said:

"Admiral Train has just arrived at Shanghai. The incident occurred near Nanking, Oct. 24. Train and his party were shooting. A woman was accidentally wounded by Train's son, but her injuries were slight. The son was detained by the mob, but an amicable settlement was made. The mob afterward attacked and two Chinese were wounded by two civilians. No sailors took part in the engagement. The governor of Nanking apologized to the officers, restored their guns and punished the ringleaders of the mob. The incident is regarded as closed."

## Appointed Public Printer.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The president has appointed Charles A. Stillings of Boston as public printer, to take effect Nov. 1. Stillings is manager of the printers' board of trade of New York city.

## Fast Mail Derailed, Five Hurt.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 1.—The south-bound Louisville and Nashville fast mail was derailed near here and five persons were injured.

## Killed by Fall of Slate.

Bellaire, O., Nov. 1.—Sylvester Kendall, a coal miner, was killed in the Johnson coal mine here by a fall of slate.

## BANNER ANGERS CROWD.

New Yorkers Resist Insult to Hearst by Tammany.

New York, Nov. 1.—An invasion of the city hall by a great crowd of men and boys who were angered at the raising of a Tammany campaign banner on which there was a red flag above the name "Hearst" and an American flag above the name "McClellan." The crowd, shouting "Let's tell McClellan what we think of him," overran the city hall steps for a quarter of an hour until dispersed by the police.

When the immense banner was raised near the monument to Benjamin Franklin in Park Row, bearing beneath the two flags the inscription, "Under Which Flag?" an excited crowd immediately gathered and self-constituted leaders made speeches from the base of the monument. The great triangle at this point was quickly blocked. Several persons attempted to pull the banner down by climbing the tall poles which supported it, but they were pulled off the poles by members of the mounted police and one man was arrested.

One of the speakers was then seized by the crowd and, carried on their shoulders, he led the way toward the city hall, giving directions that his followers should continue the demonstration in the mayor's presence. On the city hall steps a few policemen attempted to stop the crowd, but were swept aside, and seeing a few members of the crowd entering the corridors of the building, they sent for assistance. Except for shouting his opinions the crowd showed no signs of violence and made no further attempt to reach the mayor. Until an extra force of police arrived a mass meeting was conducted on the steps and when the police ordered the gathering to disperse the order was obeyed in a peaceable spirit. The man under arrest was later let go on suspended sentence.

Later when a man who said that he was acting under orders removed the obnoxious banner, police reserves were again called out to prevent a crowd from destroying it. It was announced that a regular campaign banner would be displayed in its place.

## COSTLY WEST VIRGINIA FIRE

Oil Town of Pine Grove Wiped Out by Blaze.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 1. Fire has completely wiped out the little town of Pine Grove in West Virginia. Starting with a kitchen fire, it swept over the town before it was extinguished, and when the fire broke out the town was in a state of panic. The town, which was a typical mining town, was completely destroyed. The fire was caused by a kitchen fire in a small building, which spread to the main building, and then to the other buildings in the town. The fire was so intense that it was impossible to fight it, and the town was completely wiped out.

The Pine Grove hotel, the Commercial hotel, the Methodist church, the Pine Grove bank, the Mason block, covering half a square of the town, and a number of other buildings were destroyed. The fire was so intense that it was impossible to fight it, and the town was completely wiped out. The fire was caused by a kitchen fire in a small building, which spread to the main building, and then to the other buildings in the town. The fire was so intense that it was impossible to fight it, and the town was completely wiped out.

Samuel Green, the owner who was sleeping in the Pine Grove hotel, was burned to death.

Bank Shortage is \$1,500,000. Washington, Nov. 1.—Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely estimates the shortage in the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny failure will reach \$1,500,000.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Prospective peace in Russia was today the chief influence affecting the wheat market here. As a result of the Pacific outlook, prices in the wheat market had a downward tendency. At the close the May option was off 1/8c. December is down 3/4c. Corn shows a gain of 1/4c. Oats are off 1/4c. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 90 1/2@91; Dec., 89 1/2; corn, Dec., 46 1/2; oats, Dec., 30 1/2.

## PITTSBURGH MARKETS—OCT. 31.

Corn—Yellow, 62 1/2@63; hgt. mixed, 61 1/2@62; yellow ear, 64 @65.  
Oats—No. 2 white, 35@35 1/2; No. 3 white, 34 1/2@34 3/4.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy, 13@13.50; No. 2, 12@12.50; No. 1 clover, 10.50@11; No. 1 mixed, 10.50@11.  
Eggs—Selected, 23@24.  
Butter—Prints, 25 1/2@26; tubs, 24 1/2@25; dairy, 16@17.  
Cheese—New York full cream, new, 13 1/2@13 3/4; Ohio full cream, 13@13 1/4; Wisconsin Swiss, 15 1/2@15 3/4; limburger, new, 13@13 1/2.  
Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.50@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.25@3.55; fat, smooth, dry, fat, light steers, \$4@4.50; choice milk cows, \$35@36; medium to good milk cows, \$20@23; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.25@3.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50 @4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2.45@3.40; fair to choice stock, \$2.50@3.40.  
Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$7.50 @8; veals, fair to good, \$5.50@7; heavy and thin calves, \$3@4.50.  
Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.40; medium weights, \$5.35; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.30@6.55; good light Yorkers, \$5.25@5.55; pigs, good to prime, \$5.20@5.30.  
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.60@6; good to choice mixed, \$5.10 @5.50; fair to good mixed, \$4.25@5; culls and common, \$3@4.25; spring lambs, \$4.50@7.50.



# Hopper, Dixey, Olcott

Three Stars In New Productions—"Happyland" a Hit—Marguerite Clark Makes Critics Sit Up and Take Notice. "Edmund Burke."

[From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent]

In "Happyland," at the Lyric theater, De Wolf Hopper has a comic opera that has not failed to win approval and popular patronage.

The drama, in two acts, is by Reginald De Koven and Frederic Rankin and staged by R. H. Burnside. The



DE WOLF HOPPER IN "HAPPYLAND."

two settings show scenes in the courtyard of the imperial palace in Elysia and in the Elysian fields.

The music is of Mr. De Koven's best vintage, approaching that of "Robin Hood," his greatest success. Mr. Rankin's book is bright in spots, but it is not overburdened with the incandescence of operatic humor. However, Mr. Hopper is a fun factory all by himself and covers what otherwise would have been bare stretches in the production.

The striking feature of the play is Marguerite Clark, who as the Princess Sylvia proves fascinating enough to give Mr. Hopper a close race for premier honors. Miss Clark is a winsome bit of saccharine femininity who sings and dances as prettily and as unaffectedly as a genuine nymph of the woods.

"The Man on the Box," Grace Livingston Furness' dramatization of Harold MacGrath's novel, was recently given its initial performance at the Madison Square theater under the management of Walter N. Lawrence. The story is a tale of the adventures of a young man who becomes enamored of a young Washington woman. All his efforts to make her acquaintance are futile. On arriving at the home of his brother in the Capital City he plans to change places with the family groom and himself drive his sister and sister-in-law home from the embassy ball, meanwhile giving them a scare by reckless driving. He, however, draws the wrong carriage call and consequently the wrong carriage containing two ladies. His arrest for reckless driving and fine follows. One of his passengers is the young woman of his heart, and he wins her in the end. Henry E. Dixey has the title part and Miss Carlotta Nilsson, for the first time here, plays a light comedy role.

In "Edmund Burke," at the Majestic, Chauncey Olcott is seen in the character of the famous English statesman. In the first act he is earning his living



CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

as tutor in an English nobleman's family and falls in love with the pretty daughter. The Prince of Wales sees the young woman and has her abducted. Edmund rescues the girl and returns her unharmed to the arms of her family.

He goes into politics and becomes the idol of the people, but finds fame and fortune unsatisfying because it cannot be shared by the woman he loves. Just as affairs seem darkest the lovers are united, and all ends happily. Mr. Olcott has composed several new songs which he sings pleasingly.

ROBERT BUTLER.

## Baseball Gossip.

Charley Bender, Philadelphia Americans' Great Pitcher.

The victory of the Philadelphia Athletics in the American league race and their good showing against the New York Nationals in the world's championship series mark them as one of the strongest teams that ever trod on a baseball diamond.

To Charley Bender, the stellar Indian pitcher, belongs most of the credit for the splendid record of the Athletics. His deceptive shoots and benders are puzzling to even the most experienced of batsmen.

Bender was formerly a student in Uncle Sam's college for aborigines at Carlisle, Pa. He showed striking ability as a baseball tosser there, and experts soon "outed" him as a coming wonder in the box.

In the second game against the New York Giants Bender "let down" the National champions with only four hits, striking out the mighty Dan McGinnis no less than three times. That is "going some" in race track parlance.

Bender is as good as was Amos Rusie in his best days, and he is almost as good a twirler as Christy Mathewson is today, and that is saying a great deal.

One of the freaks of fortune in the baseball world is the contrast between scholar and pupil as exemplified by Manager Edward Hanlon, leader of the tail end Brooklyn team in the National league, and John McGraw, manager of the New York Giants; Hughie Jennings, manager of the Baltimore team, and Jack Dunn, manager of the Providence pennant winners. Hanlon, a brainy baseball man, has encountered nothing but ill luck since the American league took his stars away from Brooklyn.

President Charles Morton of the Ohio-Pennsylvania league has forwarded to Secretary Farrell of the National association \$25 from each club which wishes to enter a league next year. The money is for a renewal of a franchise for 1906.

Those who placed money in President Morton's hands were Akron, Youngstown, Newark, Lancaster, Zanesville, Homestead, Bradlock and Butler, Pa.

These eight clubs may form a new league next year, and if they do a strong organization so far as ability to play is concerned is predicted.

A meeting is about to be held to settle up the affairs of the Ohio-Pennsylvania league.



CHARLES BENDER, THE INDIAN TWIRLER, vana association and award the pennant to Youngstown. At this meeting next season's plans will be discussed and preliminary steps for 1906 taken, it is expected.

Amanda Clement, a college girl who resides at Hudson, S. D., is probably the only girl in the country who is an umpire of professional baseball games.

Miss Clement, who has played baseball with her brother and his friends, has taken much interest in the game for years, and last summer she officiated at twelve or fourteen games between the professional teams of northwest Iowa and South Dakota.

Though the task of umpiring a baseball game between teams representing rival towns is particularly arduous, Miss Clement not only has succeeded remarkably, but says she likes the work. She knows the rules by heart, and it is impossible for any player to make her violate them. She has received pay for her services.

The ball players, though gallant toward women, frequently criticized her decisions quite as emphatically as they would those of a man. On such occasions she has had no hesitancy in talking back and on a half dozen occasions has ordered players from games.

Sell Florine Curry. Curry Bros., Martindale, Mich., have sold to Jay Jennings, Eau Claire, Mich., the four-year-old filly Florine Curry, by Prince Karl, dam Kate Folger, dam of Net Curry.

High Priced Filly. An offer of \$2,500 has been refused for the weanling filly by Audubon Boy, 1:59 1/4, out of Maxine, 2:07 1/4.

## Some New Dramatic Features

Marlowe and Sothorn In "The Taming of the Shrew"—Joseph Cawthorne In "Fritz In Tammany Hall"—At the Hippodrome.

[From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent]

Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothorn are at the Knickerbocker theater in an interesting production of "The Taming of the Shrew." Precedent has been thrown to the four winds of heaven in many respects, more than the usual



JULIA MARLOWE.

number of liberties having been taken with the original, or what we have learned to consider the original.

Miss Marlowe as Katharine is seen to great advantage. She works herself up into as pretty a succession of rages as the most exacting person could require. Miss Marlowe's limitations, it must be admitted, are difficult to determine. Her voyage into Shakespeare with Mr. Sothorn is proving a striking success in every respect.

Mr. Sothorn's Petruchio was good, but not remarkable.

Baptista was well played by W. H. Crompton, and Lucentio, as played by Frederick Lewis, was also a capable piece of work.

The Hippodrome has made the first radical change in its programme since its opening last season. For "The Raiders" has been substituted "The Romance of a Hindoo Princess," a spectacle unrivaled in stage annals. The first part of the performance is, as heretofore, "A Yankee Circus on Mars."

The romance is in two parts, or scenes. Scene 1 consists of the repulse of Killer Khan by the princess; her acceptance of Hira Lal; dance of the Nautch girls; attack on the castle with elephants; battle and seizure of the princess; flight and pursuit.

Scene 2 shows Killer Khan and cohorts overtaken; desperate fight and rescue of the princess; Killer Khan defeated; rout of his followers on elephants; their retreat to a mountain top and wild plunge from the heights on their elephant mounts into a broad, deep lake.

"Fritz In Tammany Hall," the vehicle in which Kaw & Erlanger are starring Joseph Cawthorne, has been received with much favor at the Herald Square theater. Described in the programme as "a new musical play by John J. McNally, lyrics and music by William Jerome and Jean Schwartz," the production combines many amusing features.

Mr. Cawthorne's ability as a comedian is not questioned, and as Fritz of political persuasion he does not fail to supply enjoyable humor.

Stella Mayhew, as Mrs. Hart-Judson, an Irish widow, who eventually marries Fritz, does splendid work.

Sue Stuart, a metropolitan favorite, is inimitable as Bella McCann, daughter of Pat McCann, a district captain in New York political circles. Miss Stuart shows a fine appreciation of dramatic possibilities and wins well deserved applause.

The songs are numerous, tuneful and well rendered. The costumes and ensemble effects are rampant with harmonious color and evidence the expenditure of large sums of money.

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### Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, ss Stark County, ss  
Lima Trust Co. vs Order of Sale.  
Canal Fulton Waterworks Co. By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Lima, Ohio, on Saturday, November 25, 1905, the following described real estate, to-wit: "A certain water works system and plant located in and adjacent to the village of Canal Fulton, Stark County, Ohio, consisting of all the lands, leases, franchises, easements and contracts belonging to said company, and connected with said plant and water works system, or near the village of Canal Fulton, Ohio, including all water lines and pipes, service pipes, connections, franchises and rights, grants, easements, together with the rents, tolls, incomes, issues and profits of said water works system, or which shall be earned by it in supplying water to said village of Canal Fulton, and the inhabitants thereof including all other franchises which may be granted to said company and all property now or which shall hereafter be acquired by said Canal Fulton Water Works Company and used in connection with said plant and water works system; also including the lands and easements described in a certain deed from Harry H. Brubaker and Mary Brubaker to the Canal Fulton Water Works Company dated December 19, 1903, and recorded in volume 106, page 572 of Stark County, Ohio records, on January 15th, 1904, said lands situated in the township of Canaan, Stark County, Ohio, and being a part of section sixteen, township one, range ten, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stone in the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section sixteen; thence south 85 degrees and 15 minutes east 61.35 feet to a stake; thence north 4 degrees and 45 minutes east 150 feet to a stone; thence south 89 degrees and 15 minutes west 92.2 feet to a stone; thence north 66 degrees and 30 minutes east 118 feet to a stone; thence south 15 degrees and 15 minutes west 60 feet to place of beginning containing .34 of an acre of land more or less; and also all rights and property granted and conveyed under a contract from Harry H. Brubaker and Mary Brubaker on the one part and The Canal Fulton Water Works Company on the other part dated the 28th day of January, 1904, and recorded in volume 106, page 572 of Stark County Ohio records. Appraised at Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars. Terms:—Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff, table & Parmenter, Attorneys.

### Sheriff's Sale.

Hannah Bidwell, Plaintiff, vs. Simon C. Cramer et al. Defendants. By virtue of an order of sale in partition to me directed and issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House in Canton, Ohio, on

Saturday, November 25, 1905,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described parcels of real estate, to-wit: Parcel No. 1. Situated in the Township of Sugar Creek, County of Stark, State of Ohio, and being out-lot number four (4) in the village of Canton, Ohio, and containing 0.6 (1) acre, more or less.

Parcel No. 2. Situated in the Township of Sugar Creek, County of Stark, State of Ohio, and being in and a part of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), township eleven (11) and range ten (10), and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said quarter section, then e running east along the north boundary line of said section 163 perches to the northeast corner of said section; thence south along the east line of said section to the northeast corner of a twenty-three (23) acre tract of land conveyed to E. W. Welmer by deed recorded in Stark County Record of Deeds, Volume 103, Page 14; thence northwesterly to the west corner of said twenty-three (23) acre tract; thence northwesterly along the north line of a 42 1/2 acre tract conveyed to Elijah Meese by deed dated April 2, 1892, and recorded in Stark County Record of Deeds, Volume 103, Page 14; thence north along the west line of said quarter section 632 perches to the place of beginning, saving and excepting 8.99 acres in the southwest corner thereof heretofore conveyed to D. E. Maybach by deed recorded in Stark County Record of Deeds, Volume 176, Page 557, to all of which aforesaid deeds reference is hereby made, said parcels containing Ninety-nine (99) acres, more or less.

Appraised as follows:—Parcel No. 1 at \$20.00. Parcel No. 2 at \$4,775.00.

Terms of sale:—One-third cash, one-third in 60 days, and the balance in 120 days, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.

Charles Leswick, Cleveland, Ohio, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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The Rocky Ford melon growers got over \$500,000 for their crop of melons this year, and this valuable crop was produced on land which was not long since considered almost worthless.

The average consumption of prunes in this country is only one and one-fourth pounds per season. This seems almost incredible in view of the large number of people whom we meet who are full of them.

A late writer for one of the leading magazines describing some rural experiences got along all right until he struck the quail, which he referred to as giving his call of "bobwhite" while it drummed on a rotten log down in the woods. This comes of trying to write about things one knows nothing about.

We do not now know of a single person who is engaged in the raising of Belgian hares. That fact is entirely dead. There never was anything to it as a meat making proposition. Even if the meat could have been raised as claimed there was no profitable market for it. It is about time for another fall of this sort.

We lately saw a woman driving a team hitched to a mower, and she was cutting the weeds down in a large pasture lot. It was not hard work for either her or the team, and she was doing lots more good than if she had been doing some fancy work, reading one of these historical novels or making one of some tea party.

If the hardy catalpa will grow well in your locality you can make some nice money by setting out a plantation for post timber. Plant about eight feet apart each way and give thorough cultivation as long as possible, thinning out one-half of the trees as soon as a tree will make a single post. We doubt the wisdom of planting this tree north of latitude 40 degrees.

Through many sections of the west, those which are tributary to the canning factories, the crop of sweet corn raised this year will prove to be the most profitable one raised on the farm. Five dollars per ton has been realized for the shucked corn, and stalks to the value of \$1.50 per acre at a low estimate have been left. The good crop gave about four tons to the acre of ears.

One waste which we note through the corn canning sections of the country is in the failure to properly save the stalks of the sweet corn from which the corn has been picked. This is a most valuable forage and is well worth saving in good shape. Most of the fields are turned over to the stock at a time when other feed is abundant. We do not know of any nicer food for the milk cow in the winter than these sweet corn stalks well cured.

Strange as it may seem, the orchard and garden men near Fort Collins, Colo., for a long time considered sheep manure as injurious to their trees and crops. At this place enormous quantities of sheep are annually fitted for the market and an unlimited supply of sheep manure was available. A change, however, has come, and now it is regarded as one of the most valuable of fertilizers, especially for sugar beets. Sheep manure is a highly concentrated fertilizer and might very easily be used to excess. Of its fertilizing value there is no question, for all land upon which sheep run grows constantly richer and more productive.

The range men have their troubles in the matter of transportation of their stock to market. We met one of them recently who undertook to ship over 500 range horses to an eastern market. Because of carelessness or inability to water these horses at proper intervals during a hot August season they were kept locked in the cars for a period of 107 hours, and when released and water given them 350 of them died in less than an hour. Of course the owner has a valid claim for damage against the railway company, which was the most flagrant violator of the law requiring the unloading and watering of stock every twenty-eight hours.

It is worth noting that lately a locomotive on an eastern railway has been very successfully operated by the use of peat briquettes prepared at a less cost than coal and giving abundant power without smoke or dirt. The states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the north half of Iowa abound in peat deposits varying in depth from two to twenty feet, an unlimited and available fuel supply of great calorific value just as soon as methods are evolved for its practical use. Its use will involve the invention of some cheap machine for pressing it into blocks of proper size for use and possibly a marked change in the stoves as now used in order to properly burn it. Be that as it may, there are supplies of peat in the northwest sufficient to last for centuries.

A friend wishes to know what is the best use to make of bottom land which is subject to overflow in wet seasons to such an extent that the crops of corn and other cereals are ruined. If the problem is one which drainage will not cure, the best use to make of the land is to keep it in grass—make a permanent pasture of it. An acre of blue grass on such land will, one year with another, pay a larger profit as a meat maker than the average dry acres of the farm of which it is a part. For meat making or for dairy purposes such an acre of land will net the owner, one year with another, not less than \$8. It is a poor policy to try to cultivate such land for the sake of a good crop in only the extra dry seasons, for it simply means a wilderness of weeds and no grass during the wet ones.

A farmer paid a lightning rod firm \$60 to properly rod his large barn. The work was well done and represented the most scientific protection against damage by lightning to be obtained. A hired man one day caught the rod with a harrow tooth just where it entered the earth and tore it apart. He, not being a scientist and only just a common plug hired man, thought nothing of the damage which he had done and did not even tell his employer. A storm came up soon after, the barn was struck and burned, and the expressed opinion of the owner of the lightning rod men was not fit for publication. Disconnected, the rods on the barn were a menace instead of a protection. The moral of this story is that if you have rods on your buildings be sure that they have the proper earth connection.

## GRASS IN MEAT MAKING.

The value of grass in the making of meats is not understood or appreciated as well as it should be. Meats made from grass are always cheaply made, more cheaply made than by any other process. A very concrete form of this truth is evidenced in the case of Kansas alfalfa, where hogs, almost well finished enough to bring top prices on the market, are produced wholly on alfalfa pastures. The makers of meat can well afford to pay more attention to the pasture factor on their farms, guarding against overstocking, the growth of weeds, and could in many cases well afford to give the pasture a good disk each spring, followed by the harrow and a sowing of a sprinkling of fresh grass seed. Better results would be obtained from any pasture to divide it and feed one-half of it off at a time, this plan insuring a rest and a chance for needed growth. For all hog raisers the value of an alfalfa hog pasture cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is no food the hogs like so well and none upon which they will make such a healthy and thrifty growth, and they relish the alfalfa hay in the winter as much as the alfalfa green in summer. We have been so long accustomed to regard corn as the only proper source of meat making that we are reluctant to consider the merits of other things which in the growing of the hog or the steer are worth far more than corn and which cost far less. Most of our stock farms could well afford to carry a larger area of well cared for pasture land. Anyway, all river bottom lands, all steep hillsides liable to wash if cultivated, and all timber lands should be cared for with special reference to their use as permanent pasture.

## THE MIDDLEMAN.

As business is now organized, the services of the middleman are simply indispensable. It is no use to cuss him and try to get rid of him, for we could not do business without him. Here is the farmer. He has a bunch of hogs or fat steers, or a tub of butter or a case of eggs. There are plenty of people, nonproducers, in the cities who want these things, but the farmer cannot hold, prepare for market and distribute these commodities to the consumer. There must be slaughter houses and cold storage plants to do an important work before the consumer can eat his steak, chops and eggs and butter. This middleman sometimes makes more than the producer in his handling and distribution of such things, and then sometimes he loses a lot of money, for he has to take all sorts of chances on fluctuating markets. However, this middleman is a pretty sharp trader, has to be in order to live, and it is always well to keep a close watch on him in order to prevent him from getting more than his fair share. Those in the commission line very frequently appeal to the avociferous side of the producer and will offer far more than produce is worth in order to get possession of it, only to turn up missing when time for settlement comes. There are plenty of honest commission men, and it never pays to do business with any others.

## THE DAY OF THE CHAUTAUKA.

It is interesting to watch how the fashion of the people's amusements change. A few years ago there was no trouble at all to maintain a good county fair in any well settled county, a fair which nearly always creditably represented the agricultural interests of the community. Then came a time when horse racing and the sensational usurped the interest of the fair, from which it was only a step to the barbaric and heathenish street carnival. Nearly every town having been satiated with this last outlandish form of amusement, it has given place to the Chautauqua assembly, which happily combines amusement, instruction and the mingling of the people together in a refined and helpful way. In the state where the writer lives some forty odd communities have conducted these Chautauqua this summer, in every case with much benefit to the community and in most cases with enough financial profit, so that their continuance is assured for another year. The common people have been given the chance to see and hear the big men of the country and its best oratorical and musical talent, a thing which would be almost impossible of attainment in any other way. The Chautauqua is evidently here to stay.

## THE GOOD TIMES.

There are lots of people looking forward to having a good time in the future. Some way they think if they work hard and deny themselves in order to get a lot of money together they will then take a huffy and have a good time. This is a miserable delusion. The very habits formed in the making of a pile, the pinching and saving, the unreasonable toil and sacrifice, coupled with the insatiability and unresponsiveness of age, just until the deer to so spend money as to get any good time out of it. All the good times we have we must take day by day, take in connection with life's disappointments and troubles, take when the chance comes to have them. A man who has worked to get 10 per cent till he is fifty will never be anything but an old 10 per center just as long as he lives; he had rather figure up interest on a note than get a fishing or entertain his friends. Money, after all, is but a small figure in connection with the good times we have.

*John Trigg*

## Doings In The World Of Sport

Frances Altherr, the Wonderful Girl Shot, Is Annie Oakley's Successor. Audubon Boy Now Rival of Dan Patch For Pacing Honors.

Frances Altherr, a girl of seventeen years, is a remarkably skillful trap shot. This slight girl, weighing scarcely more than 100 pounds, shoots a twelve gauge gun loaded with a heavy charge and at the recent open handicap tournament of the Cincinnati Gun club easily excelled the scores of many of



FRANCES ALTHERR.

the amateur shooters. Men whom Miss Altherr beat at the traps are recognized as good gunners.

Her first day's score of 73 out of 75 targets attracted close attention to her, but the next performance of 83 out of 100 was better shooting.

She is looked on as the successor to Annie Oakley's laurels.

Miss Altherr is the daughter of a well known trap shot and gives promise of acquiring skill that will put her in the front ranks of the women experts at the traps.

The photograph, from which the accompanying picture was drawn, was taken while Miss Altherr was sighting at a target with her double barreled hammerless gun.

In the presence of more than 3,000 enthusiastic followers of harness racing who assembled at the Readville (Mass.) track recently Audubon Boy paced one of the most wonderful miles ever made, adverse conditions considered. His time for the mile was 1:59 1/4, equaling the world's record, made by Star Pointer seven years ago. Audubon Boy started to beat 2:00 1/4, and won; therefore the time made is a technical record.

In making the trial for the record James Y. Gatenb, owner of the chestnut stallion, refused to use a wind shield or to have a running horse draw a cart with canvas attached between the wheels in the lead during the mile, preferring to make the attempt under normal conditions in the same way that Star Pointer gained the world's record of 1:59 1/4 at the Readville track seven years ago. Since then Dan Patch has gained a record of 1:56, but this mark was made with a running horse in front to break the natural resistance of the atmosphere.

Audubon Boy's first quarter was made in 0:29 and the next in 0:28 1/2, making the time for the half mile 0:57 1/2. The three-quarter pole was

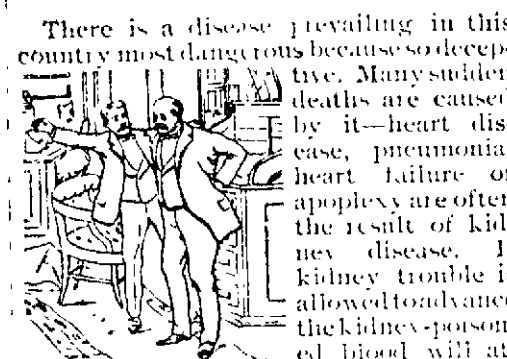


AUDUBON BOY, 1:59 1/4.

reached in 1:26, but before this it was seen that after the time of the mile Audubon Boy would have to make it entirely unassisted, the pacemaker then being a hundred yards in the rear. Gatenb did not make a stirring drive at the finish and was 0.31% coming to the wire, making the time for the mile 1:59 1/4.

As a result of Audubon Boy's performance a match between the east and west is considered probable. Audubon Boy representing the east and Dan Patch the west.

## The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.



There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deep-seated. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance thickened blood will attack the vital organs, causing either of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves, to break down and waste away cell by cell. Kidney troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys, and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It cures inability to hold urine and seedling pain on passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go out in the middle of the night. The mild and the extraordinary cure of Swamp-Root is soon in effect. It cures the highest of its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in half cent and one dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address: Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

## Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued to eastern Ohioans: Martin F. Christensen, Akron, machine for making spherical bodies or balls; George E. Davis, Canton, gallews; Frederick M. Ekert, Ashland, composition for packing, lining and insulating purposes; Clarence A. Humphrey, Elyria, insulator for electric wires; Edward B. Kelley, Ashtabula, burner burner attachment, and Albert D. Ray, Cleveland, assignor to Ohio Nut and Bolt Company, Berea, nut making machine. Also the registration of trade marks as follows: Akron Manufacturing Company, Akron, for metal cans and pails; Hampden Watch Company, Canton, three trade marks for watches and watch parts.

Read in the Massillon Independent.

## Southern Arkansas Lands.

Timbered, rolling, perfect drainage, no swamps, good water. Grow corn, cotton, small grains, cow-peas and alfalfa country—porous clay soil and clay subsoil—cheapest lands in South-west. Splendid stock country—ten months range.

Write for Southern Arkansas booklet and Homeseekers' rates Sept. 19, Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## Great Reduced Prices for 15 days.

Best Washing Machines, \$5.00.  
Best Gas Stoves, \$1.00 apiece up.  
Best Air Tight Heaters, \$8 and \$9.  
Best Hot Plates, \$1.00 apiece up.  
Best Wooden Bunkers, \$1.25 to \$3.00.  
Best Floor Covers, 65c up.  
Best Push Ropes, \$2.25 to \$1.50.  
Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.25 to \$2.50.  
Best Where Berrows, \$1.50 to \$2.25.  
Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete.  
Best Wooden Suction Pumps, \$2.50 to \$3.50.  
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25.  
Best Steel Ranges, Cook Stoves, Oil Cook Linoleum, Kitchen Sinks, Gas and Water Pipe and Fittings, Chandeliers, Brackets and Burners and Mantels, Roofing Paper, Churns, Rubber Hose, Stove Pipe, Elbows, Scales, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Corn Shellers, Fodder Twine, Anti Rust Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, Ovens, Granite ware, Grinders and Presses, Stove Boilers, and Miners Tools at very lowest prices.

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO., Jacob J. Rippel.

53 S. Erie. Opp Hotel Sailer.

## FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from \$250 to \$500.  
Lots on George and Johnson streets from \$200 to \$250.  
Four lots off Wachter street \$150 to \$200.  
One lot on Clay alley.  
Fifteen lots on South Erie street.  
These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN, Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

We Are Showing  
**THE FINEST CHINA**  
We have Ever Carried.  
Our Prices Low  
**Rider & Snyder,**  
DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

## B. &amp; O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July 31, 1906.

Direction	Train No.	Time	Arrival	Departure
Eastbound	No. 408	2:21 a. m.		
	No. 408	2:45 a. m.		
	No. 408	3:09 a. m.		
	No. 408	3:33 a. m.		
	No. 408	3:57 a. m.		
	No. 408	4:21 a. m.		
	No. 408	4:45 a. m.		
	No. 408	5:09 a. m.		
	No. 408	5:33 a. m.		
	No. 408	5:57 a. m.		
	No. 408	6:21 a. m.		
	No. 408	6:45 a. m.		
	No. 408	7:09 a. m.		
	No. 408	7:33 a. m.		
	No. 408	7:57 a. m.		
	No. 408	8:21 a. m.		
	No. 408	8:45 a. m.		
	No. 408	9:09 a. m.		
	No. 408	9:33 a. m.		
	No. 408	9:57 a. m.		
	No. 408	10:21 a. m.		
	No. 408	10:45 a. m.		
	No. 408	11:09 a. m.		
	No. 408	11:33 a. m.		
	No. 408	11:57 a. m.		
	No. 408	12:21 p. m.		
	No. 408	12:45 p. m.		
	No. 408	1:09 p. m.		
	No. 408	1:33 p. m.		
	No. 408	1:57 p. m.		
	No. 408	2:21 p. m.		
	No. 408	2:45 p. m.		
	No. 408	3:09 p. m.		
	No. 408	3:33 p. m.		
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	No. 408	11:33 p. m.		
	No. 408	11:57 p. m.		
	No. 408	12:21 a. m.		
	No. 408	12:45 a. m.		
	No. 408	1:09 a. m.		
	No. 408	1:33 a. m.		
	No. 408	1:57 a. m.		
	No. 408	2:21 a. m.		

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Eastbound—No. 408, 2:21 a. m.; No. 408, 2:45 a. m.; No. 408, 3:09 a. m.; No. 408, 3:33 a. m.; No. 408, 3:57 a. m.; No. 408, 4:21 a. m.; No. 408, 4:45 a. m.; No. 408, 5:09 a. m.; No. 408, 5:33 a. m.; No. 408, 5:57 a. m.; No. 408, 6:21 a. m.; No. 408, 6:45 a. m.; No. 408, 7:09 a. m.; No. 408, 7:33 a. m.; No. 408, 7:57 a. m.; No. 408, 8:21 a. m.; No. 408, 8:45 a. m.; No. 408, 9:09 a. m.; No. 408, 9:33 a. m.; No. 408, 9:57 a. m.; No. 408, 10:21 a. m.; No. 408, 10:45 a. m.; No. 408, 11:09 a. m.; No. 408, 11:33 a. m.; No. 408, 11:57 a. m.; No. 408, 12:21 p. m.; No. 408, 12:45 p. m.; No. 408, 1:09 p. m.; No. 408, 1:33 p. m.; No. 408, 1:57 p. m.; No. 408, 2:21 p. m.; No. 408, 2:45 p. m.; No. 408, 3:09 p. m.; No. 408, 3:33 p. m.; No. 408, 3:57 p. m.; No. 408, 4:21 p. m.; No. 408, 4:45 p. m.; No. 408, 5:09 p. m.; No. 408, 5:33 p. m.; No. 408, 5:57 p. m.; No. 408, 6:21 p. m.; No. 408, 6:45 p. m.; No. 408, 7:09 p. m.; No. 408, 7:33 p. m.; No. 408, 7:57 p. m.; No. 408, 8:21 p. m.; No. 408, 8:45 p. m.; No. 408, 9:09 p. m.; No. 408, 9:33 p. m.; No. 408, 9:57 p. m.; No. 408, 10:21 p. m.; No. 408, 10:45 p. m.; No. 408, 11:09 p. m.; No. 408, 11:33 p. m.; No. 408, 11:57 p. m.; No. 408, 12:21 a. m.; No. 408, 12:45 a. m.; No. 408, 1:09 a. m.; No. 408, 1:33 a. m.; No. 408, 1:57 a. m.; No. 408, 2:21 a. m.

Westbound—No. 441, 9:53 a. m.; No. 441, 10:25 a. m.; No. 441, 10:57 a. m.; No. 441, 11:29 a. m.; No. 441, 12:01 p. m.; No. 441, 12:33 p. m.; No. 441, 1:05 p. m.; No. 441, 1:37 p. m.; No. 441, 2:09 p. m.; No. 441, 2:41 p. m.; No. 441, 3:13 p. m.; No. 441, 3:45 p. m.; No. 441, 4:17 p. m.; No. 441, 4:49 p. m.; No. 441, 5:21 p. m.; No. 441, 5:53 p. m.; No. 441, 6:25 p. m.; No. 441, 6:57 p. m.; No. 441, 7:29 p. m.; No. 441, 8:01 p. m.; No. 441, 8:33 p. m.; No. 441, 9:05 p. m.; No. 441, 9:37 p. m.; No. 441, 10:09 p. m.; No. 441, 10:41 p. m.; No. 441, 11:13 p. m.; No. 441, 11:45 p. m.; No. 441, 12:17 a. m.; No. 441, 12:49 a. m.; No. 441, 1:21 a. m.; No. 441, 1:53 a. m.; No. 441, 2:25 a. m.; No. 441, 2:57 a. m.; No. 441, 3:29 a. m.; No. 441, 4:01 a. m.; No. 441, 4:33 a. m.; No. 441, 5:05 a. m.; No. 441, 5:37 a. m.; No. 441, 6:09 a. m.; No. 441, 6:41 a. m.; No. 441, 7:13 a. m.; No. 441, 7:45 a. m.; No. 441, 8:17 a. m.; No. 441, 8:49 a. m.; No. 441, 9:21 a. m.; No. 441, 9:53 a. m.

Daily, 7 days, except Sundays.

2 Sundays only.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Eastbound—No. 408, 2:21 a. m.; No. 408, 2:45 a. m.; No. 408, 3:09 a. m.; No. 408, 3:33 a. m.; No. 408, 3:57 a. m.; No. 408, 4:21 a. m.; No. 408, 4:45 a. m.; No. 408, 5:09 a. m.; No. 408, 5:33 a. m.; No. 408, 5:57 a. m.; No. 408, 6:21 a. m.; No. 408, 6:45 a. m.; No. 408, 7:09 a. m.; No. 408, 7:33 a. m.; No. 408, 7:57 a. m.; No. 408, 8:21 a. m.; No. 408, 8:45 a. m.; No. 408, 9:09 a. m.; No. 408, 9:33 a. m.; No. 408, 9:57 a. m.; No. 408, 10:21 a. m.; No. 408, 10:45 a. m.; No. 408, 11:09 a. m.; No. 408, 11:33 a. m.; No. 408, 11:57 a. m.; No. 408, 12:21 p. m.; No. 408, 12:45 p. m.; No. 408, 1:09 p. m.; No. 408, 1:33 p. m.; No. 408, 1:57 p. m.; No. 408, 2:21 p. m.; No. 408, 2:45 p. m.; No. 408, 3:09 p. m.; No. 408, 3:33 p. m.; No. 408, 3:57 p. m.; No. 408, 4:21 p. m.; No. 408, 4:45 p. m.; No. 408, 5:09 p. m.; No. 408, 5:33 p. m.; No. 408, 5:57 p. m.; No. 408, 6:21 p. m.; No. 408, 6:45 p. m.; No. 408, 7:09 p. m.; No. 408, 7:33 p. m.; No. 408, 7:57 p. m.; No. 408, 8:21 p. m.; No. 408, 8:45 p. m.; No. 408, 9:09 p. m.; No. 408, 9:33 p. m.; No. 408, 9:57 p. m.; No. 408, 10:21 p. m.; No. 408, 10:45 p. m.; No. 408, 11:09 p. m.; No. 408, 11:33 p. m.; No. 408, 11:57 p. m.; No. 408, 12:21 a. m.; No. 408, 12:45 a. m.; No. 408, 1:09 a. m.; No. 408, 1:33 a. m.; No. 408, 1:57 a. m.; No. 408, 2:21 a. m.

Westbound—No. 441, 9:53 a. m.; No. 441, 10:25 a. m.; No. 441



**THE INDEPENDENT.**  
**THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,**  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
27 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.  
Weekly Founded in 1863.  
Daily Founded in 1887.  
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.  
Long Distance Telephone.  
Both Telephones No. 60.  
**MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.**  
Insured at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.  
The INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Hankins' News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Neining's or a Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1905

**REPUBLICAN TICKETS.**

For Governor, MYRON T. HERRICK, of Cleveland.  
For Lieutenant Governor, ANDREW L. HARRIS, of Eaton.  
For Judge of the Supreme Court, WILLIAM C. JAVIS, of Marion.  
For Attorney General, WADE H. ELLIS, of Cincinnati.  
For State Treasurer, W. S. MCKINNON, of Ashland.  
For Member of Board of Public Works, WILLIAM KIRKLEY, of Defiance.  
For Common Pleas Judge, (Ninth Judicial District), RALPH S. SMITH, of Ashland.  
For State Senator, ROBERT A. POLLOCK.  
For State Representatives, FRANK A. HOILES, JAMES A. WELKER, COUNTY TICKET.  
For Probate Judge, CHARLES C. BOW.  
For Prosecuting Attorney, CHARLES C. UPHAM.  
For Treasurer, HARRY C. KNOBLOCH.  
For Sheriff, R. FRANK WILSON.  
For Commissioner, JAMES C. BURKHMEIER.  
For Coroner, DR. HARRY A. MARCH.  
For Infirmary Director, ISAAC H. SMITH, TOWNSHIP TICKET.  
Trustees, LABAN L. REESE, Treasurer, R. B. CLAWSON, JR., Constable, JOHN A. GRAHAM.  
Assessors, Massillon Pre.—PHILIP KRISHNER, Richville Pre.—ELI SHELLEY, CITY TICKET.  
Mayor, ED. J. STEWART.  
Solicitor, GEORGE W. KRATSOCH.  
Treasurer, MARTIN ERENBER.  
Board of Public Service, HENRY SHIVLER, J. W. FOLTZ, CHARLES C. EVANS.  
For President of Council, G. C. MILLER.  
Council men At Large, CLARENCE V. HOWARD, CHARLES BROWNELL.  
Members of Council, 2nd Ward—M. B. SCHULTZ, 4th Ward—FRANK J. RYDER.  
Assessors, 1st Ward—CHAS. E. H. WYSEMAN, 2nd Ward—L. C. SPIDLE, 3rd Ward—ED. RICHARDS.

"He is not a Massillon man" is the cry of a few people who are opposing the election of E. J. Stewart, candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket. On the contrary, Mr. Stewart is most emphatically a Massillon man having made this city his home ever since he was in a position to settle in any permanent abiding place. Some people are born Massillon citizens. Others have the citizenship of other towns thrust upon them in infancy, when they are unable to protest. Mr. Stewart was one of the latter, but he remedied the mistake as soon as possible.

Attorney General Wade H. Ellis, who has been in every part of the state making campaign speeches, says a marked reaction in favor of Herrick has set in. The names of Republicans who were said to oppose the governor were given him in many instances, and he looked them up, to find, as a rule, that they intended to vote for Herrick. "I believe the governor is 25,000 votes stronger today than he was four weeks ago," Mr. Ellis said this week. "I never had any doubt of his re-election. I have been pretty well over the state except in the Western Reserve. I have found things all right everywhere. Members of local committees everywhere I have been told me that the Republican ticket would get the normal vote of the party."

**THE COMING ELECTION.**

On Tuesday, November 7, elections will be held in seven states and in six of the larger cities. Governors are to be chosen in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia and Ohio and in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Nebraska minor state officers, judges or regents of the state university.

In New York, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Salt Lake and San Francisco a mayor and other city officers will be named, and in Chicago, sanitary trustees and judges are to be voted for.

The Democrats and Populists have fused in Nebraska, the Republicans and Democrats joined against the Union Labor party in San Francisco and the Republicans and other parties against the Democrats in Louisville.

The Prohibitionists have a ticket in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Nebraska, New York, Indianapolis and Chicago; the Socialists in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Virginia, New York and Chicago; the Socialist Labor party in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Indianapolis; the Municipal Ownership party in New York, and the American party in Salt Lake. There are six candidates for mayor in New York and four in Indianapolis.

There are five candidates for governor in Ohio as follows: Republican, Myron T. Herrick; Democrat, John M. Pattison; Prohibition, Aaron S. Watkins; Socialist, Isadore Cowen; Socialist Labor, John E. Slegler.

**Attention Voters and Taxpayers To the Editor of The Independent.**

At the coming election, November 7, there is submitted to you an amendment to our state constitution exempting state and other public bonds from taxation. If you simply place X in circle at head of your ticket you vote for the amendment. To vote against the proposed amendment place cross mark opposite NO "Exemption of State, County, Township, Municipal and School Bonds from Taxation Amendment." This attempt of the capitalist to shift the burdens of taxation to those less able to bear them should by all means be defeated, therefore urging you to vote "no" regardless of party affiliations.

The Stark County Taxpayers' Protective Association.

CLAYTON HOLL, Secretary.

**NEARBY TOWNS.**

**CRYSTAL SPRING.**

Crystal Spring, Nov. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ries and Mrs. Catharine R. Ries, of Massillon, spent Sunday here. William Crookston has returned to Akron after a few days' stay with his parents at this place.

Mayor Bell, of Massillon, was a political visitor in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rosenberry, of New Philadelphia, spent a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Doolan.

The Misses Stella Rohr and Edith Krushinsky, of Massillon, visited their parents Sunday in our village.

Gust Stuhlreher, of Barborton, and Miss Lennie Jones, of Akron, Louis P. Mauger and Miss Laura Warth, of Massillon, were entertained Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Stuhlreher.

Miss Alice F. Inman, of Akron, who was the guest of Miss Blanche M. Stuhlreher at Pleasant View farm, the past few days, left last Friday for a short visit with friends in Canton, after which she will leave for Winter Haven, Fla., to make her future home.

Attorney W. L. Day, of Canton, will address the citizens of Crystal Spring and vicinity at a Republican rally to be held in Leonard's hall Saturday evening, November 4. A mandarin club of Massillon has been engaged for the meeting to furnish music.

**REPUBLICAN VOTERS NOT "DECENT PEOPLE."**

James A. Rice, the Democratic candidate for attorney general, recently in speaking with Pattison at Upper Sandusky, said: "If there is any element that is arrayed against our candidate, it is an element with which you decent people will not associate."

Even in Democratic Wyandot county this slap at all who will support Herrick was not kindly received. Too many good people, heretofore Democrats, for excellent reasons, prefer Herrick to Pattison, and will vote accordingly. Some of them were in that audience, and did not like to be insulted, or to have their friends insulted by Mr. Rice saying that they were not "decent people." However, it is just like Pattison's own speech at Athens, and elsewhere, where he said that all the "good" people were with him and that all the "bad" people were against him.

**The Waterproof Face.**

I am convinced that our solemnity of demeanor is generated by our gray skies, our piercing east winds, our heavy, yellow fogs and our slushy roads and pavements. The waterproof face is the direct result of a firmament of lead. Many of us English people look like incarnate umbrellas.—London Queen.

**MASSILLON MARKET.**

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is correct daily:

COUNTRY BUTTER, per lb.	28
Creamery butter, do.	28
Eggs, per dozen.	25
Chicken, live, per lb.	18
Do, dressed, do.	18
New Cabbage, per head.	5-10
Do, per lb.	12
Onions, per peck.	12
Potatoes, per bushel.	85

**Dealers Pay for Country Produce:**

COUNTRY BUTTER, per lb.	20-22
Creamery butter, do.	22
Eggs, live, per lb.	12
Do, per dozen.	12
Chicken, live, per lb.	15
Do, dressed, do.	14
Corn, per bushel.	6

**GRAIN MARKETS.**

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat, per bushel.	85
Do, per hundred.	85
Oats, per bushel.	22-23
Do, per hundred.	22

Following are the selling prices:

Wheat, per hundred.	80
Do, per bushel.	80
Oats, per bushel.	75
Do, per hundred.	75
Corn, per bushel.	60
Do, per hundred.	60

# GRADING FOR A NEW MINE TRACK

It Has Been Completed for a Track to Mine No. 19.

**A NEW MINE NEAR SIPPO.**

Coal Has Already Been Taken Out and Stored Upon the Ground Waiting for the Completion of the Track.

The grading for a new switch track which will run from the Pennsylvania track to mine No. 19, of the Massillon Coal Mining Company, has been completed and the track has been built upon nearly the entire roadbed. The grading was done under the direction of William Long, of Orrville, who removed his teams and wagons from the work Monday.

The new mine will be one of the largest in the Massillon district and one of the best quality of Massillon lump coal. It is located near Sippo, two miles south of the Pennsylvania track and one mile north of the Wheeling & Lake Erie track. The new siding runs nearly south from the Pennsylvania line. Mine No. 1 is located one and a half miles south of the Pennsylvania track and a siding to that mine has been in use several years. The new siding connected mine No. 1 and mine No. 19 which are about one mile apart.

The track around the tippie at the new mine has not been finished and another week's work will be required to put this in shape to handle cars to and from the tippie as fast as coal is to be hoisted. Three tracks will be built close to the tippie. The mine apparatus has been in use several weeks and the only thing preventing the shipment of coal is the unfinished condition of the switch. Between three and four thousand tons of coal have been mined and piled up on the ground. This coal will be loaded for shipment just as soon as cars can be brought near enough to the large pile. The coal already taken from the new mine has proved to be of a uniform grade and is better than the general run of Massillon coal, which means that there is nothing better on the market.

**NEWS OF OHIO TOWNS.**

**Findlay**—Jacob Fisher, aged 60, a wealthy farmer, attempted suicide today by driving a pocket knife into his abdomen with a monkey wrench. Three weeks ago Fisher tried to butt his brains out against a barn. A few days after he plunged head first into a rain barrel.

**Zanesville**—Harry E. Carter was instantly killed while hunting ducks on the Muskingum this morning. A gun in the hands of a 13-year-old boy was discharged, the load of buckshot entering Carter's breast.

**Dennison**—Charles, the 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson, died at the family home on the Deersville road east of Dennison Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock. Death was due to convulsions, caused by eating cheese.

**Toledo**—One of the most daring robberies that has occurred here for some time took place in the down town district last night when a highwayman entered a saloon, and holding a crowd of men at bay with his revolver, went behind the bar, opened a cash register and secured \$50 in bills. The thief, who was captured, gave his name as Harry Wells.

**Marion**—Caught between a manger and a colt, Frank, 13, son of Frank B. Landon, a farmer, was so badly crushed that he died. A brother of the boy entered the barn in the rear, frightening the colt and causing it to leap forward.

**Lima**—By order of Grand President Dunn, of the Boilermakers' Union, all boilermakers and helpers, seventy-five in number, employed in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad shops here were called out. The cause of the strike is the old Erie trouble at the Huntington, Ind., shops, it being planned that the Erie boilermakers would be sent from those shops here.

**Coshocton**—In a fight that lasted over an hour, two German coach stations owned by Joseph Lumm, a wealthy stock breeder of this county, tore and trampled each other until one of them was killed. In the effort to separate them, Frank Gray, a hostler, was badly injured by the infuriated animals. Both horses are blooded. One of them broke through the pasture bars and engaged the other in mortal combat. Keepers were unable to separate them until one horse was killed and the other fatally torn and bruised.

**Columbus**—Burning leaves, Monday, set fire to the clothing of Thomas Phillips, an inmate of the institute for the feeble-minded, and he was burned to death in spite of the efforts of the guards to save him.

# FUTURE OF THE ORIENT.

China Will Open Up as Japan Has Done.

New York, Nov. 1.—E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific and the Southern railroads, who arrived with Miss Alice Roosevelt and the party of friends who accompanied her on her trip to the Orient, discusses railroad affairs as follows:

"I think that we are running into an era of competitive railroad building, just as we have had an era of competitive buying. The Union Pacific is ready. It is in the best position of any of them, and the Union Pacific does not fear nor does it care." He added that the reported suits over a right of way in the North Platte country between the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company were not an indication of an outbreak of hostilities between the Harriman and the Hill interests. "We are building a line in the North Platte country," he said. "That is, we have started to build an old line projected some time ago. They tried to stop us and we enjoined them. It is a small affair."

Speaking of his recent trip to Japan and China Mr. Harriman said:

"Japan is getting railroads and going ahead to put them in shape to bring about further development. The money that has been collected from the people is being used for their benefit. The Japanese are ambitious and, besides their railroad building they are going to develop transportation by water, and we will have to co-operate. They are going to get their share of the transpacific business and get it in their own bottoms. The Oriental countries can be divided into two classes, Japan being at present a class by itself on the proposition of being a country which helps its producers. The other class takes away from and hinders its producers and all the other countries are still in this class. The little I saw in China, however, convinced me that the country is going to open itself up as Japan has already done. China is already developing the railroad lines it has and will have more. The Chinese are now using their railroads instead of tearing them down. Korea will have to be reorganized and this will be done by the Japanese. This means a future for that country, too."

# RESPECT FOR U. S. UNIFORM.

**President Will Assist in Breaking Bad Practice.**

Washington, Nov. 1.—The President has determined to do all that he can to break up the growing practice of discrimination in public places of amusement and public resorts and hotels against the bluejackets and soldiers. Secretary Bonaparte's action yesterday in dismissing from the civil service, with a scathing rebuke an employee in the navy yard, who refused to shelter a petty officer of the navy service, because he wore sailor's clothing, is an indication of the executive purpose.

It has been the subject of many official reports at the navy department, particularly, that sailors of unblemished record and perfectly correct habits have been refused admission to theaters and entertainments in hotels because they wore a uniform, which the President believes should be honored in all parts of the land. Soldiers have suffered in lesser degree from this discrimination.

It has taken the navy department some time to disabuse the minds of local magistrates of the impression that the navy is the proper refuge for every scapegrace and youth of evil tendencies, who should be sent to the reform schools.

# POLICE POWERLESS.

**Wild Revels in Zanesville Tuesday Night.**

Zanesville, O., Nov. 1.—Last night witnessed the wildest riots ever seen in Zanesville. Halloween revelers thronged the main streets by the thousands and the police were absolutely powerless. Boxes, wagons, straw and every combustible thing that could be moved was burned in the streets. The street railway service and the interurban cars were tied up, and Pearl McCormick, a street car conductor, while removing boxes from the track was set upon by a gang of hoodlums and terribly beaten.

Probably twenty wagons and buggies were burned in the streets. Fire plugs and hydrants were opened, flooding the streets. The whole town is in an uproar over the inefficiency of the police.

# GERMANS WANT CREDIT.

**Claim Kaiser Assisted in Preparing Manifesto.**

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Emperor William wrote to Emperor Nicholas last winter suggesting that he grant Russia a constitution that should include the right of habeas corpus, upon which the German emperor seemingly laid stress. In succeeding letters Emperor William followed up the subject, always taking the view that Emperor Nicholas would find the labor of ruling Russia simplified by sharing the responsibilities with elected representatives.

# PATTISON, "NO."

**VOTED AGAINST A BILL TO MAKE HUMAN LIFE SAFE.**

**Refused Railroaders' Request to Require Experience in Engineers, Conductors and Trainmen in Order to Protect the Public and Themselves.**

Railroad trainmen and also all labor union men will find in the Senate Journal of the Sixty-ninth General assembly of the state of Ohio how far from being their friend in need, in March and April, 1891, was John M. Pattison, then state senator from the same district for which he has now had his Democratic party nominate for that position Isaac E. Huffman, leader of the house Democrats, in whatever they did against the Brannock bill.

Representative Henry C. Sanford of Summit county, in the Sixty-ninth assembly, secured the passage by the house of H. B. No. 993, "To prevent railroad companies from employing inexperienced conductors." Mr. Sanford, now a lawyer in Akron, was a locomotive engineer before he was an attorney, and has always kept in close sympathy with his railroad comrades. The bill was most positively in their interest, providing against the employment of inexperienced persons in the responsible position "of conductor, engineer or trainmen of either passenger, freight or construction train." It was also for the public protection against the perils of travel.

This seemed so reasonable that when the bill came up in the Ohio senate, April 7th, 1891, yeas and nays were taken without need for debate, and 18 senators voted for it, with only two against it. It lacked just enough, however, of the required constitutional majority, so that it went over until the next day, when it passed with 24 affirmative votes, not one senator opposing it.

Mr. Pattison was a member of that senate. He was present at the first vote April 7. He was the first of the two senators to vote against it. He had a chance the next day to reconsider. Instead, he was absent, or failed to vote, which was a common way with him.

That record of Senator Pattison in opposition to the protection of railroad men in their hazardous occupation, and of the traveling public, made 14 years ago, stands against him until this day. The fact that the courts found a technical flaw in the law, does not affect or lessen Mr. Pattison's part in using his power to prevent its passage.

# PATTISON'S ELECTION WOULD STIMULATE FREE TRADE AGITATION.

In a burst of justifiable enthusiasm the Chicago Record-Herald recently pointed out in detail that a good time wave is sweeping over this land like a golden flood. Never in the history of the country was there more widespread and permanent prosperity. Every line of industry is making a new record, and yet the demand for everything—labor, agricultural and manufactured products and the countless other activities that scarcely come under either of these classifications—is not supplied.

At just this juncture of all times the people of Ohio are being entreated to start a counter wave, such as that set in motion in 1892, by voting out of power the representatives of the Republican party, to whose policies the prosperity wave is directly attributable. As Iowa was besought in behalf of Boies by the pretense of temperance that proved to be rank free trade Democracy, so just the same trick is sought to be played by the Pattison plea in Ohio.

Pattison's election would be everywhere hailed right away as a national victory by the Democrats and might be the forerunner of another dire national calamity. Even Parker, the Democratic presidential candidate, who was so unmercifully defeated last November, recently declared that to elect Pattison would cheer and help the entire Democratic party. Just so, too, thousands of staunch friends of Republican policies would rightfully be fearful that the beginning of the era of prosperity had come, should the Democrats carry Ohio by any false pretense. You can't separate Ohio politics from national politics, because Republican policies are the same in every state in the Union.

# A FALSE AND FUTILE CRY.

The press and leaders of the Ohio Democracy are endeavoring to keep national issues out of the ensuing state campaign. This is probably due to the fact that they are today and always have been very lame in respect to national issues. Then, too, the desire to occupy the attention of the people with the senseless cry of "bossism and graft" (senseless especially when directed at Governor Herrick and the state administration), expecting, with the aid of the governor's persecutors, in the persons of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league leaders, to thus defeat a man who has made one of the best official records as governor of the great state of Ohio that the history of the state records.—Tiffin Tribune.

If Governor Herrick has done any thing for which he has not been criticised by a lot of howling derisives who would like to have his job, that act is not recalled. The other day the governor paid the expenses of a deaf and dumb boy who wanted to go from Columbus to his home to see his mother, and immediately the charge that "Herrick is playing for votes" was raised.—Salem News.

# BAKER'S ADMISSION.

**Acknowledges Anti-Saloonists Haven't Aroused Country Districts.**

The use of the churches of the state for political meetings on Sunday in opposition to Herrick and the Republican party, promises to become more common during the rest of the campaign, according to the commands Oct. 11 to the North Ohio M. E. conference at Shelby by Purley A. Baker. He directed the preachers to hold more meetings and to "make it red-hot so that all the people in the rural districts will be aroused." The reason for putting on more steam for the Sunday political meetings is very significant. He said: "I have learned in the last few days in traveling through the small towns and country districts that the people are not aroused." This is a practical confession of failure of nearly two years' agitation by Baker and his co-workers, after they have used every pulpit to which they could secure access. It seems that the people of Ohio, in Mark Hanna's words, "know their business," and that Baker has failed to fool all of them all of the time.

Besides this acknowledgment that the Baker crusade is losing control of the congregations, it is likely that the same report will soon be made about the preachers. There is evident a growing unwillingness among many clergymen to be used any longer for political purposes. Numbers who have kept quiet under the coercion that has been put upon them are beginning to express themselves with more or less emphasis. This accounts for the increasing refusal of churches for campaign meetings. When one minister was asked the other day by the Anti-Saloon league to permit them to hold what would be practically a Pattison rally in his church, he wanted to know why it would not be fair to let both sides be heard at once in a joint debate. Of course he was told that that would never do, and then he wanted to know why giving only one side a hearing would be fair. That Baker appreciates this changing sentiment was shown at Shelby by the way he issued his orders to "you ministers."

# OHIO'S NEW FRATERNAL LAW A MODEL.

Every citizen of this state holding life insurance in any fraternal beneficiary association was directly interested and most probably benefited when, on April 26, 1904, Governor Herrick signed, with his approval, Senate Bill No. 133, passed April 25, 1904, entitled "an act regulating fraternal beneficiary associations." For the first time in any state, these associations, secure by Ohio's enactment such a law as they would want to have for a model in any of the states. It protects their policy holders, guarantees the safety of all their moneys, provides for proper inspection, and at the same time takes care of the welfare of the companies themselves. It is regarded as the just adjustment of all the different interests.

It has taken a long time to secure legislation of this character. Whether wisely or unwisely, the so-called old line life insurance companies have always antagonized legislation that might tend to promote fraternal insurance. As the president of the largest old line company in this state, Mr. Pattison has probably done his full part with his business associates to delay and obstruct legislation for the "fraternals." As governor of Ohio he would surely select an insurance commissioner that would sympathize with him. Such an official could do a good deal to help or hinder the proper working of the new statute which the fraternal beneficiary associations are hoping other states will accept.

They owe their success in securing such favorable legislation in this state largely to the fact that they have had the hearty and intelligent co-operation of State Insurance Commissioner Vorhies, in making the new measure both conservative and progressive. The numbers are so large of those concerned in this enactment, and it means so much to them, for this class of insurance is almost entirely among men and women of moderate means, that it is a matter of their own financial welfare, both to appreciate what has been done for them and to realize the risk that they may run by making any changes now.

**WHO REDUCES THE TAXES?**

The Cleveland Leader says: "The Cleveland taxpayers will have to meet a tax rate of 3.17 per cent, or \$3.17 upon each \$100 of valuation this year. This is an increase of 19 cents over the rate for last year. This year's tax levy breaks all previous records in Cleveland 12 cents."

The state levy in Cleveland will remain the same, but such is the record for that city under the "boss" rule of such a Democratic leader as Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

Some magazine writers and others in the interest of Mayor Johnson have recently been making imaginary comparisons between the home rule of Cleveland and of Cincinnati. The Democratic speakers are having much to say about boss rule in Cincinnati, but they omit to state that the tax rate in Cincinnati this year is only 2.40 as compared with 3.17 in Cleveland under the Democratic administration of Mayor Tom Johnson.—Dayton Journal.

One would think, from the speech of Mr. Pattison that George B. Cox is running for governor. He must actually believe the statements sent out from the Democratic misinformation bureau.—Marietta Register.



LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Glenn Haverstack was the hostess at a merry Halloween party given in a vacant room of the Independent building.

The Rev. R. R. Bigger will give a talk next Sunday morning in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall on "An Ideal Club for Christian Women."

Mrs. Belle Landon, of South Mill street, has returned from Greenfield, Ind., where she spent the past two months with her daughter, Mrs. T. H. New.

Thirty friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Kurtz at their home, corner of East Oak and McLain streets, Tuesday evening. Pedro was played at five tables. Refreshments were served on the card tables.

James Shetler, who formerly resided on a farm south of Navarre, died at his home near Shelby, O., last Saturday. He was about 56 years of age and leaves a wife and three grown up children.

On Thanksgiving day the fortieth anniversary of the priesthood of the Rev. Father Victor Arnould, in Canton, will be celebrated at St. Peter's church. All four parishes of the city will take part.

Albert Endinger, who was injured while attempting to jump from a Pennsylvania freight train at the Cherry street crossing Saturday afternoon, recovered sufficiently at Mt. Airy hospital Sunday to be taken to his home north of the city.

Hereafter the last night transfer at the square for the city cars of the Canton-Akron line will be made at 10:30 instead of 11 o'clock except at times when special occasions make the running of later cars an accommodation to the general public.

Thirty guests, all in masquerade costumes, were entertained by Miss Jennie Brown at her home in East Main street, Tuesday evening. The third floor, appropriately decorated for the occasion, was used for dancing, and refreshments were served in the dining room.

Justice Kaley Wednesday afternoon issued an order of sale of Anton Gallo's personal effects, located in North Erie street, and directed Constable Graham to sell the property at public auction November 11. Gallo conducted a fruit store several months but of late has had continuous trouble over financial matters.

F. L. Miller, of the Pennsylvania freight house force, has returned from a week's visit in Crestline, where he was employed by the Pennsylvania, forty years ago. Mr. Miller has been in the company's employ continuously ever since and has been in the company's freight service longer than any other person on the line between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Earl Casper, of Canton, president of the county Christian Endeavor union, met Sunday afternoon with Miss Flora Pearson, county superintendent of Junior work, and Miss Frances Everhart, county secretary, and arranged for a programme for a rally to be held at North Lawrence, November 10, similar to the one held in Canton a few weeks ago.—Alliance Leader.

A jolly party surprised Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hess at their residence in East South street, Tuesday evening, and subsequently celebrated Halloween. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hipp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralph Dangler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. L. McLain, Mrs. Dorothy Diehlenn, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. McLain and W. H. Crawford.

Edward A. Phinney, who is charged with embezzling \$9,000 from the Pioneer Cereal Company and who was recently indicted by the Summit county grand jury, has been arrested at Ouray, Col., and will return in charge of Sheriff Barker. The Pioneer Cereal Company operated the mill at Canal Fulton and a number of persons at that place have been victimized.

Clyde Hawley, of Bellaire, one of four men indicted for robbing the post-office at Strasburg last November, whose trial last January resulted in a hung jury, was given his second trial Friday at New Philadelphia. This jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Thomas Murphy, of Martins Ferry, another of the burglars, whose trial commenced Saturday afternoon, changed his plea to guilty, and both were sentenced to the reformatory.

The dates and speakers for the Stark county farmers' institutes are as follows: Marlboro, December 22-23, speakers, W. G. Farnsworth, of Waterville, and William M. Cook, of Camden. New Berlin, January 15-16, W. G. Farnsworth and S. E. Strode, Pennville. Osnaburg, February 5-6, George E. Scott, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, and C. R. Wagner, Arlington. Beach City, February 19-20, S. J. Baldwin, Tallmadge, Summit county.

The San Toy euchre club and a number of other guests were entertained by Miss Adele Brown Tuesday evening at her residence in North High street. The house was artistically decorated with autumn leaves and the various emblems of Halloween. Seven tables were occupied. Mrs. T. E. Drake and

Orrin List were the prize winners, the former receiving a silver spoon and the latter a silver match safe. Supper was served after the game. The name cards were in the form of autumn leaves for the ladies and pumpkins for the men. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Loew, Miss Jessie Drake, Miss Edith Reay and Fred Justus contributed to an informal musical programme. Miss Mattie Lubauch, of Wooster, and Mrs. W. Wistar, of Cleveland, were the out of town guests.

The masculine members of the Owl club issued invitations to the feminine members for a Halloween party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pitts, in Prospect street, Tuesday evening. When the guests arrived they found weird shapes, disguised in robes and masks, disposed about a room lighted by burning logs and decorated with jack-o'-lanterns. The hosts were in turn surprised to find their guests represented by a crowd of white robed figures with owl faces, carrying torches shaped like miniature pumpkins. When the guests threw off their outside robes there was another surprise, for beneath them appeared gorgeous "Tiger" costumes of black and yellow. The Tiger yell was given with vigor and finish and then all hands settled down to progressive euchre. Mrs. Pitts carried off the ladies' first prize, a handsome china tray, and Mrs. S. P. Barnes, who played as a man, won a fine pipe. Edmund Garrigues, Irvine Yost and Dr. Barnes cut for the consolation prize. Mr. Garrigues being successful, was presented with a magnificent pumpkin at least two feet in diameter. It was taken to his residence Wednesday morning on a dray.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

A Canton Saloonist is Fined Fifty Dollars.

COAL DEALER'S HEAVY FINE.

Justice Assesses Him \$1 for Shortage of 810 Pounds in One Load of Coal—Large Delegation from Canton Will Attend Meeting in Massillon Tonight.

Canton, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Rachel Goldstein-Veitmann was given a fine of \$50 and costs for keeping her saloon open on Sunday. Two witnesses named Young and Schaffer testified that she kept her place open, while two or three policemen swore that she didn't. Joseph Schwartz, keeper of what is known as the Palm Garden, was given a fine of \$25 and costs for the same offense.

In the case of Mathias Nossie, charged with keeping his saloon open and selling liquor on Sunday, the jury has already been out for more than twenty-four hours, and the probabilities are that there will be a disagreement. The former president of the Canton Brewing Company is one of the jurors.

Benjamin E. James, a local coal dealer, was given the exorbitant fine of \$1 and costs by Justice Barrick for giving short weight in a coal deal. In one load of three tons there was a shortage of 810 pounds.

President Lauffer says that at least two hundred members of the Republican club will attend the meeting at Massillon this evening. They will leave on special cars over the electric lines, arriving there at 7:45.

Silvie Morris, admitted to the infirmary from Bethlehem township in 1901, died at that institution Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was 34 years of age and is survived by two brothers and a sister. The funeral services will be held Thursday morning at Mt. Zion cemetery.

A COMPANY FORMED.

Massillon Capitalists Interested in Stone Quarries.

The Massillon Sand and Stone Company has been incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$30,000 by J. D. Wetter and J. C. Albright, of Massillon, and J. Urwin, of Cleveland. The incorporation papers were issued Tuesday by the secretary of state. The stockholders have not yet elected officers. The company will assume charge of the quarries near Massillon belonging to the Wetter Sand and Stone Company and the quarries at Barrs Mills, about twenty miles south of Massillon. The quarries have been operated heretofore by individuals. There is no intention of the new company to make any changes in the operation of either quarry.

J. C. Albright and Corwin Albright will be associated with Mr. Wetter in the Massillon quarries. The quarry at Barrs Mills is in operation.

At the Eclipse.

New line of Bavarian china dinner ware, light weight, transparent ware, daintily decorated, 100 piece set, \$15.00. A very rare bargain.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRÉ.

Navarre, Oct. 31.—Mrs. William Nickerson, who has been the guest of Mrs. L. Dunlap and Miss Lola Warwick for two weeks, left Saturday for her home in Tacoma, Wash.

Mrs. George Hall and Miss Eva Hall are visiting relatives in Albion, Mich. Miss Mary Nalbach, of Canton, spent Sunday with her parents in Navarre.

William Fulton and daughter, Miss Mercedes Fulton, of New Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fulton.

Miss Bertha Mercier, of Cleveland, spent several days last week with her parents here.

Miss Dora Clark, of Olathe, Kan., spent Saturday with Mrs. J. W. Warwick.

Miss Ruth Loew, stenographer for the Ohio Table Company in Massillon, is spending a vacation of two weeks in Navarre.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Adams, a son.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Falke.

The approaching wedding of Miss Clara Adams and E. G. Wagoner was announced in St. Clement's church on Sunday.

Mrs. Peter Grau, of Akron, and Mrs. Abraham Griffiths, of Massillon, were guests of Mrs. John Keller today.

William Wanamaker, of West Virginia, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. L. Dunlap and Miss Lola Warwick spent Saturday in Massillon and Canton.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Oct. 31.—The 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Penman died last Thursday morning after a few hours' illness of membranous croup. On Friday a second son was born to the bereft parents.

The Rev. N. E. Moffit preached in the M. E. church Sunday, but it has not yet been decided whether he will be the preacher for this year.

Clement Gallatin is farming for E. S. McFarren.

The fine new residence of Mr. Henning will soon be ready for the plasterers.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Nov. 1.—W. L. Dehoff, of Massillon, spent Saturday and Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff. David George, of Massillon, visited his old home last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. George first came to this place in the sixties.

Mrs. Sadie E. Masters has contracted for the painting of her beautiful home. Senator S. A. Conrad, of Massillon, executor of the estate of the late George Williamson, has advertised the farm, consisting of 190 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings. This farm has always been regarded one of the best farms in this vicinity and will be sold at public auction on Friday, November 10.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rammins and family spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. W. A. Allen, at Genoa.

J. D. Evans and T. Jefferson Morgan are on a business mission at Youngstown this week.

Theophilus Woodford, who has been sojourning among his children in northern Ohio and Pennsylvania for the past six months, returned to his home with his daughter, Mrs. D. E. Rowlands, last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis, of Massillon, returned home last week after several days' visit with old friends.

Our coal mines are running full time with prospects of a good winter's trade.

We are informed that the Ft. Wayne Railroad Company is again surveying for its roundhouse near the MA tower and expects to have four more tracks in operation in the near future.

James Ralston was nursing a sprained wrist last week from the effects of husking large ears of corn at Navarre.

ELTON.

Elton, Nov. 1.—H. R. Warner's family is moving to Brookfield this week, where Mr. Warner is engaged as principal of the Brookfield schools.

Mrs. McFarren and grandson, Earl McFarren of Justus, visited at the home of E. S. McFarren last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Galehouse, of Doylestown, were guests at the homes of E. M. Beck and D. Boughman Saturday and Sunday.

The new dwelling houses of Jeff. Henning and A. O. McFarren are nearing completion.

The Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association will hold a convention in the McFarren church Sunday evening, November 12. A profitable meeting is anticipated.

James Warwick, of Cleveland, called on old time friends here last week.

John M. Pattison both in the legislature and congress either antagonized or evaded voting on all the measures that were framed in the interests of labor, and from his silence on the subject in his campaign speeches it is reasonable to infer that his attitude is still the same.—Ashtabula Beacon-Record.

Mr. Pattison's most serious trouble appears to be with his past record on most questions, which is diametrically opposite to his present stand.—Sledge Leader.

MORE RIOTING IN ODESSA.

One Killed in Street Fight Today.

PATROLS AGAIN CALLED OUT.

Five American Missionaries Killed in China—British Warships Anchored in Chesapeake Bay—Snow Storm at St. Petersburg Dampens the Ardor of the Mobs.

Odessa, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—The conflicts between Cossacks and students continue. During the fighting between roughs and Jews in Dalnitskaya street, last night, thirty-seven persons were killed and eighty-one seriously wounded were taken to hospitals.

London, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—A dispatch from Odessa says that mobs of rioters have broken loose in various parts of the city and have been in conflict with bands of students, resulting in much bloodshed. It is estimated that fully one hundred persons have been killed. The governor general of Odessa, General Kaulbars, today again called out the patrols which yesterday were taken off the streets.

MISSIONARIES KILLED.

Murdered by Chinese in Kwang Tsung Province.

Hong Kong, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Five American missionaries have, it is believed, been murdered at Lienchow, but the details have not yet been received. Lienchow is a town of twelve thousand people situated in the western portion of the province of Kwang Tsung, at the head of the gulf of Tonking, not far from the treaty port of Pakhoi.

Later—Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, Mrs. E. C. Machie and child and Mr. and Mrs. Peale are the victims of the disturbance at Lienchow.

IN AMERICAN WATERS.

British Warships Anchored in Chesapeake Bay.

Annapolis, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Admiral Brownson's ships have arrived, having accompanied Prince Louis' squadron from the capes. The British squadron has anchored outside of the harbor, several hundred yards inside of the line of battleships of the first and second division of the North Atlantic fleet. The weather is perfect and the programme for today promises to move off smoothly.

SWEDEN'S NEW FLAG.

Unfurled Today in All Parts of the Kingdom.

Stockholm, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—The new Swedish flag was unfurled everywhere today and saluted all over Sweden. Here the garrison turned out and crowds filled the streets.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Prominent G. A. R. Man Receives Fatal Injuries.

Kansas City, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Colonel T. J. Jackson, of Newton, Kan., chief of staff of the Kansas G. A. R., is dying at Agnew hospital in this city, as the result of an accident last night at the union depot. Colonel Jackson attempted to board a moving train and fell under the wheels. His right arm was severed and both legs were cut off below the knee. He was one of the best known civil war veterans in Kansas.

AUSTRIA IN A FERMENT.

Social Democrats Will Demand Rights of Suffrage.

Vienna, Nov. 1.—The congress of the Austrian Social Democrat party yesterday resolved to emulate the "glorious victory" of the Russian proletariat and demand the immediate convocation of the reichsrath for the sole purpose of substituting for the present "parliament privilege" a system of national representation based on equal and direct manhood suffrage.

FIRE AT PENSACOLA.

Loss in Property a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Fire after midnight destroyed the principal block on Palafox street, in which were the largest stores in the city. Loss \$250,000.

SNOW IN THE CAPITAL.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Snow and a drizzling, cold rain today put a damper on the ardor of the crowds, exhausted by yesterday's delirium.

LENA GOING HOME.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—The cruiser Lena sailed at noon yesterday for Vladivostok.

LOCKOUT CONTINUES.

Break Looked for in Ranks of Wheeling Iron Men.

Wheeling, Nov. 1.—Another attempt to end the troubles between the management and employees of the Whitaker-Glessner Company ended last night in failure. The men had conceded the open mill point, but the management was not only unwilling to recognize the union, but was unwilling to make any written agreement with the men. This and the uncertainty among the men as to who and how many would be taken back with the starting of the mill is believed to be the cause of the final disagreement. The matter was reopened at the instance of several of the workmen who were anxious to take their old places back, and Mr. Whitaker made a written proposition which was considered at a meeting of Crescent lodge Monday night.

President McArdle was expected to be present, but did not arrive until Tuesday, and he was in conference with the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers all day. Mr. Whitaker was sent a counter proposition, which he is said to have refused to read, stating that his proposition had embraced his ultimatum. Crescent lodge rejected the proposition. If an attempt be now made to open

rate the mill again, it is believed that some of the workmen will desert the union. This is conceded by the men, and it is believed that such a break will cause more bitterness than was displayed when the mill was conducted non-union some months ago.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Entertainment to be Given at the U. B. Church.

The following programme will be rendered under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society in the basement of the new U. B. church Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock:

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Song.....       | Doxology.....  |
| Prayer.....     | Miss Harberger   |
| .....           | Old School Song.....   |
| .....           | Miss Ollie Barkey  |
| Recitation..... | Miss Edie Zimmerman  |
| .....           | Mrs. Rev. Jones  |
| .....           | Song—"Just as I Am."   |
| .....           | Mrs. Emma Porter   |
| Recitation..... | Mrs. Emma Kaip   |
| .....           | The Rev. James Jones   |
| .....           | Song—"Homeward Bound."   |
| .....           | Mrs. Marie Warner  |
| .....           | Miss Thomas  |
| .....           | History of the Society.....  |
| .....           | Mrs. I. M. Zimmerman   |
| .....           | Refreshments will be served at the close of the programme. All are cordially invited |

**Bad Coughs**

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One-fourth of a bottle cured me." L. Hawn, Newton, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

25c., 50c., \$1.00. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Ayer's Pills cure any tendency to biliousness or constipation, and thus hasten recovery. Purely vegetable. Gently laxative.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

**DUFF'S** COLLEGE, located at PITTSBURGH, PA. Come to this great Financial and Manufacturing center for a BUSINESS EDUCATION; don't go to a small place where SCENOGRAPHERS and BOOKKEEPERS are not required. Circulars. Wm. H. Duff, President.

—WHEN—
—NATURAL—
—SIGHT—
—FAILS—
—THEN—
—OUR—
—ART—
—PREVAILS—
—HAWVER—
—GRADUATE—
—OPTICIAN—
—MASSILLON—
—OHIO—

**The Bee Hive Store.**

Some Great Dress Goods Values

Splendid examples of the chances our customers have to save all through this section.

One table of All Wool, 36-inch Albatross in all the light and dark colors—the 50c quality, marked down 39c to.....

60-inch Cravenette in gray and tan—worth \$1 50 yard—for raincoats—special at..... **\$1 00**

Arnold's Broadcloth—a cotton fabric for Shirt Waists and House Dresses—dark colors—pinks—spots and figures—30 inches wide, at..... **25c**

One table of 54-inch All Short Napped Camels Hair for Winter Suits—54 inches wide—in blue, brown and tan—on sale now at **98c** only.....

**Some New Things Just Received**

New line of Ladies' Leather Hand Bags. **\$1.00 to \$5.00** each. A big assortment of Pretty New Bracelets, Belt Buckles, Hat Pins, Etc.

**Large Assortments of NEW GLOVES**

For Fall and Winter Wear.

The very latest styles—all the correct colorings—the best makes—in fact, a better glove stock you could scarcely ask for. Let us tell of a few of our leaders.

One line of Ladies' Kid Gloves in white, grays, tans and browns—size 5 1/2 to 7—to be sold at..... **59c**

See our splendid quality Ladies' Silk Lined Mocha Gloves in grays and browns, at..... **\$1 00**

Chamois Suede Woolen Gloves in white—the nicest glove on the market for general wear—two pearl clasps—silk stitched back..... **50c**

Ladies' Silk Lined Cashmere Gloves—black, brown and grays..... **50c**

Super Silk Lined Cashmere Gloves—two clasps—black, tan and brown..... **75c**

Ladies' and Children's Golf Gloves and Mittens..... **25c** and



# FIVE KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

John Hornickel, a Brother of  
G. H. Hornickel.

## DISASTER NEAR PITTSBURG

Mr. Hornickel was Well Known

in the Pennsylvania and Ohio  
Coal Fields—George Hornickel Left Sunday—Fires  
Still Burning.

George H. Hornickel, field manager of the Massillon district for the Massillon Coal Mining Company, was called to Pittsburgh Sunday evening by a telegram announcing the death of his brother, John Hornickel, superintendent of Hazel Kirk mine No. 1, at Hazel Creek, Pa., sixteen miles east of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hornickel was one of the minor officials who met instant death in an explosion. The others were Daniel Griffith, foreman, and Joseph Hunter, John Lavey, Henry Clayborne and Andrew Roder, fire bosses. All were married, with large families, and were men of considerable means.

The explosion occurred as a bulkhead was torn down, which had been erected to confine a fire in a part of the mine, which had been started by an explosion two weeks previous. The first explosion killed two men. The entry was closed up at that time and water was turned on. Instead of sending in miners to see if the fire had been extinguished Sunday morning the officials said they would take the chances themselves. As the five men approached the entry where the mine was afire they became aware that the water had not extinguished the blaze. They decided to tear down the bulkhead used to confine the fire. Just as the covering was removed a terrific explosion occurred and the five men were thrown to the floor. Death was instantaneous.

Andrew Roder, who was some distance behind the other men, escaped instant death and made his way to the opening and gave an alarm. He died later from his injuries in a hospital.

John Hornickel was one of the well known coal operators in that district. He was one of the original owners of the Hazel Kirk mines, which were sold to the M. A. Hanna interests a few years ago. A Pittsburgh company recently purchased mine No. 1. Luke Hornickel, a brother, is general manager for the M. A. Hanna Company. Frederick Hornickel, another brother, is general superintendent of the Dillonvale field, while George H. Hornickel is manager of the Massillon field, all Hanna interests.

## OBITUARY.

### HELEN GEIS

Helen Geis aged 10 years daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Geis died at the family home, near the corner of Cherry and Erie streets, Sunday morning, of diphtheria, after four days illness. The daughter attended the Cherry street school and left during school hours Wednesday afternoon, complaining of feeling ill. The funeral was held from the late home Monday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

### THE REV. JACOB SCHAUER.

The Rev. Jacob Schauer, formerly pastor of the Lutheran church at West Brookfield, died in the state hospital at Topeka, Kan., Saturday night, October 31, of general debility. He had lived in Atchison for twenty-six years, and several weeks ago his mental condition was such it was thought necessary to place him in the state hospital. He was 83 years old, and had been a minister in the Lutheran church for fifty years. He is survived by a wife and six children: D. H. Schauer, S. B. Schauer, and Miss Mary Schauer, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Mrs. M. L. Miller, of Fremont, O.; Mrs. F. W. Platt, of Atchison; and Mrs. F. L. Case, of Muscatine. The burial took place in Yellow Springs, O., the childhood home of the deceased. Mrs. Schauer left Topeka for Yellow Springs with the remains.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION.

### Woman's Home Missionary Society of M. E. Church.

The annual convention of the Canton district of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church, will open in the First M. E. church in this city Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Sessions will be held in the morning, afternoon and evening. Several speakers of note are expected to be present.

### For Over Sixty Years

Wm. Winkler's Cherry Syrup has been used for children's coughs. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, and cures the cough. It is the best remedy for all coughs. Treatise free to a bottle.

## DAVID MURRAY FUNERAL.

Services Held Sunday Afternoon—Other Obsequies.

The funeral of the late David Murray was held from the late residence on the Plains Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. R. R. Bigger officiating. A quartette from the Presbyterian church furnished music. The pall bearers were George Leeper, Harvey Everhard, Murray Rank, G. C. Haverstack, F. L. Baldwin and Frank Baer. The burial was private in the Massillon cemetery.

The funeral of the late Joseph Meering was held from St. Mary's church Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, the Rev. John J. Lillis officiating. The pall bearers were Philip Harmon, George Yingling, Philip Walker, Jacob Ohlman, Frank Krause and Lewis McGuire. The following relatives attended the services: Mrs. Philip Yonker and Andrew Meering, of Mansfield, and Anton Yingling, of Canton. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

The funeral of the late John Welsch-ebauhaug was held from John & Doll's undertaking parlors Monday morning, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

## SERVICES IN NEW U. B. CHURCH

A Basement Room was Occupied Sunday.

## IMPROVEMENTS AT POSTOFFICE

Much Needed Space Has Been Added—A Large Part of the Roof Sheeting of the Presbyterian Church is in Place.

The first services to be held in the new United Brethren church in West Tremont street, were held Sunday in a Sunday school room in the basement. The morning service was the occasion of much rejoicing, as it brought to a realization in part the efforts of the congregation for months. All of the services were largely attended. The room will be used as the primary class room where the entire church has been completed, but for the next few weeks all the church services will be held in this room. It has been plastered, the windows placed in position and a floor laid. It was about one year ago that the church societies were organized under the direction of the Rev. James Jones, who came here from Cambridge. In that time a large Sunday school and congregation has been organized, a church home has been partly constructed and will be carried to completion in a few more weeks. The Ladies' Aid Society will celebrate the first anniversary of its organization next Friday evening in the new room. There will be an interesting programme, with refreshments.

Other building operations in the city are progressing with much satisfaction. The postoffice has been remodeled, although all of the interior work has not been completed. The old entrance has been closed and a window now occupies the place formerly a doorway. The main entrance is in the room to the south, which was added to the original room. The letter boxes have been moved into the new room and a floor laid in the enlarged lobby. In another week the remodeling will be finished. The business of the postoffice has increased nearly fifty per cent during the past few years and this is a good barometer of the general business of the city. The daily money order business amounts to about \$1,500.

The south roof of the Second Presbyterian church has been covered with sheeting. The west and east parts are now being covered preparatory to the slate roof. Should fair weather prevail for two more weeks this large edifice will be nearly roofed. Practically all the stone work has been completed. As soon as the roof is on and the windows in place two or three rooms in the basement will be finished and services will be held in that part of the building until the completion of the Sunday school room, which adjoins the main auditorium on the south. The congregation hopes to hold services in the basement by the holidays.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SS.  
I, CLARENCE M. GILBERT, Notary Public, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the minutes of the Board of Health of the City of Toledo, Ohio, as the same appear in the minutes of said board, and that the same were read and approved by the board of health of said city on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

## MORE RECORD

PATTISON'S PART IN CINCINNATI "RIPPER" BILLS.

Under Them That City Was So Corrupt, Said the Democratic Governor, That He Had to Summon in Special Session the Democratic Legislature, and Had Hard Work to Get That Body to Undo Its Own Mischief.

Hon. John M. Pattison, Democratic Candidate for Governor:

Sir—You continue to indulge in unspecified charges against the Republicans of Ohio of revolting in corruption and graft. For 12 years, your Newark speech reads, "the chains of bossism have been hanging about the liberties of our people. Unparalleled vices reign in public office where Republicans are holding them." It is really a tragic picture you paint and Solomon and Goniorah in four worst days must have been a clean and saintly in comparison with our fair state. The city of Cincinnati in particular comes in for a large share of your sympathy. You endorse the assertion that it is "the worst governed city in America" and you say that were the truth told the magnitude and brazenness of the plundering which goes on there "would surprise even the temporarily cowed citizens of that great city." I use your own words.

I wonder if you really believe such stuff. I wonder, too, if your memory does not go back to the last Democratic legislature in Ohio and the last Democratic governor. You were a state senator in that legislature and James E. Campbell was governor. One of the first things your delectable body did was to "rip" up the city government in Cincinnati in order that your Democratic governor might appoint a partisan Democratic governing body for that city. Such was your home rule. What was the result?

Governor Campbell had to call a special session of your Democratic legislature, which convened Oct. 14, 1890, scarcely eight months after you passed this law, on account as stated in his first special message of "the deplorable condition of public affairs in Cincinnati." He also stated, "it is almost unnecessary to reiterate the corrupt practices which have existed in the government of the city of Cincinnati. Members of public bodies have trafficked in their own votes without shame and with small pretense of concealment. A suit between alleged bribe takers is pending in court for an equal division of booty, and 'honor among thieves' has been forgotten in the fierce struggle to despoil the people. With a few honorable exceptions the entire public service is demoralized."

Speaking of the board of public improvements for which you voted and which he desired abolished, your Democratic governor stated in this message: "Later, however, it retrograded very rapidly. Certain members voted to grant valuable franchises in such unscrupulous haste, and so clearly in violation of public interest, that the people began to suspect their integrity. These suspicions have since become more firmly fixed. As early as Sept. 4 a leading newspaper of that city, respecting the political party to which a majority of the board adhered, when speaking of an important franchise which had been gratuitously granted (although parties stood ready to pay the city handsomely for such a franchise) said it bore 'evidence of fraudulent intent to be used for the purpose of blackmailing existing corporations.' Again, on September 12th, the same newspaper said, 'Thus would the city grant a franchise of inestimable value for a mess of pottage with the privilege of one year in which to negotiate its sale to a gang of eastern people who have reduced to a science the raiding of legitimate enterprises.'"

Also, "The newspapers of opposite political views have been equally unsparing and more continuous in their denunciation."

Your Democratic Governor Campbell also said of Cincinnati under Democratic rule: "A wise observer of large experience, recently said, and said truly, that Cincinnati was cursed with a lower moral tone in politics than that which afflicted any of the other great cities of the country."

On Oct. 21, Governor Campbell sent a second special message to the general assembly, in which he vehemently urged that your new Cincinnati Democratic boards be abolished, and stated that the members of the legislature were not working harmoniously for that desired object. Also, "Let the handful of schemers who are settling in the dirt before you, hoping for some petty personal gain, be overlooked. Remember the great body of the people of Ohio who stand amazed at the scenes enacted here last week; who have read with disgust that notorious lobbyist sat in the halls of legislation, openly directing the votes and speeches of members; and who are fast learning to despise those who obstruct honest government and home rule." This was the picture of your own Democratic legislature by your own Democratic governor. You were a member.

Also, "To delay longer is a confession of incapacity—to refuse to pass the bill is a confession of infidelity." Here is ample and the highest Democratic testimony as to the dishonesty of Democratic home rule in Cincinnati, and as to the subserviency of the Democratic legislature to lobbyists. The proddings of Governor Campbell and an awakened and outraged

public finally forced your Democratic body to reluctantly pass the bill to abolish the corrupt Democratic board which had Cincinnati by the throat.

Your Democratic legislature, however, paid no attention to your Democratic governor's recommendation that another Democratic board in Cincinnati should be abolished.

Such is the record of home rule and corruption in Cincinnati under the last Democratic state administration and of the Democratic general assembly, while you were a member of it. Do you think the people of that city will care to repeat that experience, or run the risk of any more Democratic ripper bills? What do you say, Mr. Pattison?

Very respectfully,

CHARLES DICK.

## SELF-CONTRADICTED.

PATTISON'S RECORD AGAINST HIS OWN PLATFORM.

His Votes on Important Propositions Opposed to His Partisan Professions—Helped to Secure a Street Railroad "Curative Act" at the Highest Fare.

Hon. John M. Pattison, Democratic Candidate for Governor:

Sir—Your declaration that you "stand on your political record as made, and would not consent in any manner to change the principles of a lifetime," opens the door for some interesting speculation as to whether you stand by your own record or are in accord with that of your party. I have shown that in several instances your own record is directly contradictory to the declarations contained in the Democratic state platform.

The platform favors election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. When you were state senator you voted against such a proposition.

Your platform favors "legislation which will make unlawful the giving or accepting by public officials of railroad passes." While a member both of the Ohio house and the Ohio senate you opposed anti railroad pass legislation. When one such bill was called up in the senate you were absent so did not vote. The Cincinnati Enquirer, April 2, 1891, says in connection with the vote on this bill, "the efforts of several senators to dodge were extremely ludicrous." Were you included in that statement?

Your platform favors conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission railroad rate making power. When you were in the Ohio house your vote helped to smother a resolution favoring that very principle.

Your platform favors the maintenance of the state canal system. When you were in the Ohio legislature you were not known as an ardent friend of the Ohio canals. You favored abandoning some parts of the system, failed to vote on 13 out of 24 bills relating to the canals and public lands of the state, and the most important of them. While in the senate you failed to vote on Mr. Howells' bill to dispose of the canals and public works of Ohio by sale or lease. The Cincinnati Enquirer of April 2, 1891, remarked "there was a disposition to dodge on the part of some senators, but Mr. Howells had them all placed on record."

Will you kindly advise how you placed yourself on record on that question? Is it anywhere in the Senate Journal?

How do you stand on these important questions, Mr. Pattison, on your party platform or on your own record? The people of Ohio are interested and have a right to know.

It is not long since that an Ohio Democratic state platform and the last Democratic candidate for governor denounced as most iniquitous and abominable a street railroad curative act which applied to Cincinnati. While in the Ohio senate you helped pass a similar curative act. The city council of Cincinnati had awarded a street railroad franchise to a bidder who offered a straight 5-cent fare, although a responsible competitor offered a 5-cent cash rate and commutation rate of 20 tickets for one dollar, 15 for 50 cents and seven for 25 cents.

A Democratic member from Cincinnati introduced a bill attempting to validate this straight 5-cent grant. A senate committee recommended that the bill be passed with an amendment giving the lowest bidder the opportunity to secure the franchise. You signed a minority report favoring the original straight 5-cent bill without amendment. Your minority report was substituted for the majority report and passed and the bill became law. You voted for it on every roll call. See page 537, Senate Journal, 1891. Fortunately for the taxpayers and people of Cincinnati the courts came to their rescue and held unconstitutional the act you helped to pass.

The act was clearly a piece of bad legislation. Are you proud of your record in supporting it? Do you think your good friend Mayor Johnson, "the greatest mayor in the Union," as you called him at Newark, would approve your vote on that bill?

Are you still "willing to stand on your political record as made," and on all your record?

Very respectfully,

CHARLES DICK.

Roosevelt's desire for Herrick's success is so self-evident that no Democratic denials can get rid of his expressed wish for it.—Mt. Vernon Republican.

## NOT LIKE BRYAN

PATTISON PRACTICALLY A GOLD MAN.

Hon. John M. Pattison, Democratic Candidate for Governor:

Sir—In your speech accepting the nomination you paid a tribute of real respect and admiration to the ability and leadership of Mr. Bryan, twice defeated Democratic candidate for the presidency. You were most eulogistic in your reference to him and nothing you said in that speech awakened such thunderous applause and long-continued demonstration of approval.

You had in well-chosen words commended President Roosevelt for his advocacy of the rights of the people, his high standard of morals, his clean and useful citizenship.

"But," you went on to say, "we have a man who is not president, but who could not be greater or more enshrined in the hearts of the Democratic party if he were president, one who has grown greater and if possible more noble than he was three years ago." Despite past differences of opinion about him in his own party, you continued, his present pre-eminence is acknowledged by all Democrats and by thousands of Republicans. His wise statesmanship, his superb and unequalled leadership and his lofty patriotism, you go on to say, made him the inspiration and ideal of his party as his pure, noble and elevating life and Christian character had won your enthusiastic admiration and affection.

I would not say one word to detract from Mr. Bryan's high standing or belittle in the least his admitted ability and unquestioned sincerity. He has a hold on the hearts of the Democratic masses which no other man has, and the overwhelming majority of his party recognizes him as its leader. Judge Parker has been utterly discredited as a Democratic leader. The Ohio Democracy refused to follow him as was shown by its very large stay-at-home vote last November. Other States told the same story. You were, therefore, perfectly safe, Mr. Pattison, in lauding Mr. Bryan if you sought the votes of Ohio Democrats.

I wonder, however, when you first became convinced that William Jennings Bryan is such a great and good man. Did you have the same high opinion of him the two times he was the Democratic candidate for president? Of course you can answer that question by saying that you have always been a Democrat and have always supported Democratic principles. But that is just what was said by the Eastern Gold Standard Democrats, who then repudiated Bryan and all his works.

Mr. Pattison, the Democrats of Ohio demand a more specific statement of your attitude towards Bryan in 1896 and again in 1900. Many of them suspect that you were lukewarm or even hostile to Bryan in both campaigns. They say there is no record of a word spoken by you in any public meeting or of a dollar contributed by you to help Mr. Bryan's candidacy. They even wonder if you did not, like others in your business, contribute to the insurance campaign fund which they gave to protect their policyholders from a threatened shrinkage in value of one-half provided Bryan's Free Silver theory should prevail.

However that may be, they say you were not such an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan. Hence he needed your vote. Mr. Bryan is for you this year and urges your election. But so was he in favor of Parker's election last year. The Bryan following, however, was not quite so forgiving or forgetful last November. They may not be this November.

The one specific circumstance pointed to as indicating your position in the fight between gold and silver, was the incorporation in the bonds and mortgages that you took of a clause requiring all payments of interest and principal to be made in gold coin. Is it indeed true that all money loaned from 1896 on, by you or by those acting under you, was loaned on the express condition that it be repaid wholly in gold, even the interest? Did such a policy then show sympathy with Bryan and his cause? Did it give him any aid and encouragement?

How can you harmonize your eleventh hour praise of Bryan's "wise statesmanship, his superb and unequalled leadership and his lofty patriotism," with what you actually did in Bryan's hour of need? Was not your policy then a direct repudiation in effect of Bryan and all he stood for at that time? How could you be a loyal follower of the Great Silver Leader when you were exacting gold contracts and payments from your debtors?

Whatever you may have said in 1896 in support of Mr. Bryan and Free Silver, if in fact you said a word in his behalf, certainly did not speak as emphatically as your demand for gold. Your business conduct showed that you distrusted Bryan and his policy for your own investments. This was no more loyal to him than were the "Gold-Bugs" of Wall street who received so much invective from Bryan and his followers everywhere.

While you praise Mr. Bryan today and extol his statesmanship, and his personal character, the devoted and real followers of "The Peerless Leader," the Free Silver Democrats, view your latter day devotion with suspicion and still wonder what you did for Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900. Could you spare time, Mr. Pattison, to enlighten them on this subject?

Very respectfully,

CHARLES DICK.

## Shaw Play Fails.

"John Bull's Other Island" as Wordy as a Patent Office Report.

(From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.)

Arnold Daly has come a cropper at the Garrick theater with George Bernard Shaw's play, "John Bull's Other Island." As full of words as a United States patent office report and as void of interest as a volume of census statistics, the drama has little or nothing to commend it to the public.

Sometimes when an author makes a hit with a powerful novel another book appears shortly afterward bearing his name. Of course every one buys the volume advertised as written "by the author of 'The Whirling Worlds.'" Only too often the second book is wearisome and pointless. The truth of the matter usually is that the second book had been written first and refused by the publishers. Consequently it was hidden away in the little old trunk in the cobwebby attic until the success of "The Whirling Worlds" made the author's name famous. Then a ready market was obtainable for the one time failure. It is possible—aye, probable—that the latest Shaw play had a career of this sort.

"It is strange what some people will do for money," once spoke a pessimistic New York police captain. After gazing patiently at "John Bull's Other Island" for three long hours I hastened to agree with the wearer of the gold shield.

"John Bull's Other Island" is nothing but a protracted discussion of the Irish political question. Mr. Shaw sets up an argument in favor of the Irish side and straightaway bowls it over with a stronger argument in favor of the English aspect. So the play is not sincere, another defect in a drama of this description.

Occasionally a bright line creeps into the text, but its fitful gleam soon dies out.

Arnold Daly had supreme confidence in himself to prepare the drama for production. He is now paying the penalty. He has learned that the name of a famous author will not carry a defective play to success.

Mr. Daly's cast, while capable, could do nothing to pierce the gloom in the Thirty-fourth street playhouse. Miss Chrystal Herne in the leading woman's role made a very charming appearance.

Sarah Bernhardt, writing in an article published in El Nuevo Mundo of Buenos Ayres, says, "My marked characteristic always has been a great and sometimes unreasonable enthusiasm."

That same enthusiasm nearly kept



ARNOLD DALY.

Mme. Bernhardt from going on the stage and thus almost robbed the world of its greatest actress.

It is not generally known, but is nevertheless true, that Mme. Bernhardt in her youth was seized with a desire to become a nun. She entered Mme. Fressard's school at Autenil in 1853 and at once became notable for her religious fervor. In 1855 she went to the Grand-champs convent at Versailles, and there in 1857 she announced her intention of taking the veil. Her success in the performance of a Biblical play enacted in the convent for the entertainment of a visiting archbishop turned her thoughts to dramatic work.

Two years later she was so moved by seeing two dramas, "Britannicus" and "Amphitryon," at the Theatre Francaise that brain fever ensued. Immediately upon her recovery Mme. Bernhardt renounced her intention of becoming a nun, and in 1860 she entered the Conservatoire. At the opening trial she recited as her test piece "Les Deux Pigeons" with such effect as to gain especial praise from Auber, the head of the jury.

Mme. Bernhardt had as teachers at the Conservatoire those great masters Provost and Samson, the Samson who drilled Rachel.

Under this tuition she advanced so rapidly that in 1861 she won the second prize in tragedy and in 1862 the second prize in comedy. Thus did Mme. Bernhardt's enthusiasm not only give her to the stage, but also gave her success upon it.

ROBERT BUTLER.

Washington Club, American League. For years we worked in the rack; We always formed the tail; Our very streak of fearful luck Was never known to fail. But better days at length appear; Forgiven us the past, With all its woe, for this glad year We finished next to last.

We envy not the gallant team That winneth in the race; Our eyes with honest rapture beam When we survey our place. Let others laugh and at us sneer And stare upon us cast, But we've no earthly kick this year— We finished next to last.



## BAKER HIS BOOSTER.

## A VETERAN OBSERVER SIZES UP THE SITUATION IN OHIO.

He Says the Anti-Saloon League is Practically Making the Campaign For Pattison and the Democrats Against the Re-election of Governor Herrick.

So many Ohio campaigns have been impartially considered for the Pittsburgh Times by its veteran political observer, Colonel Henry Hall, that the following paragraphs upon his personal study of present campaign conditions have special interest and value:

Columbus, O., Sept. 28.—It seems a strange thing to say, yet judging from the talk current in Ohio just now the contest to be decided at the polls in November is not one between the Republican and Democratic parties, but one between the Republican party and an element striving for Democratic success and which claims to represent most of the churches of the state. That is to say, the Anti-Saloon league, an organization in the interest of temperance, has edged to the front as the chief figure and factor in the campaign against the re-election of Governor Myron T. Herrick and has the support of many of the churches so far as ecclesiastical organizations can influence the political course of their members.

There are exceptions, however, among the religious bodies. The Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches have taken no official cognizance of the matter, and the Presbyterian church, while through certain of its presbyteries it last year opposed the renomination of Governor Herrick, is not now strenuous in its action, and some of its ministers deprecate the course pursued toward him. Archbishop Moeller of the Roman Catholic diocese of Cincinnati has publicly stated his approval of Governor Herrick as an official, and Bishop Leonard of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Cleveland has announced that he will support him. Some prominent clergymen of all denominations have done the same thing, but, while many ministers throughout the state have taken no part whatever in the controversy, it must be admitted that a very large majority of those who have declared themselves are on record as being against Herrick's re-election.

The Anti-Saloon league is in practical charge of the campaign against the governor. In theory it is a nonpartisan organization, but it is really conducting the campaign for John M. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for the governorship. It is well organized, works all the year round through its lecturers and draws its funds from those interested in the temperance cause. Perley A. Baker and W. B. Wheeler have been long in the work and are skillful in their lines. Its organ, The American Issue, is ceaseless in its attacks on Governor Herrick. Some say that Mr. Baker has had such success in his work that he has aspirations to be a political leader in Ohio, and that, no longer content with taking a hand in the nomination of temperance candidates for the legislature, he thought to try his luck at nominating a state ticket. The plan was to defeat Herrick's renomination, but that fell flat, and the next thing was to defeat him at the polls.

To accomplish that the churches were brought in, there being, it is alleged, a concerted movement to have the governor's course attacked in all the Methodist pulpits of the state. This was carried out to a very considerable extent, and in some cases, it is charged, that it went beyond the criticisms of Mr. Herrick's public and official actions and into his private life. From whatever sources they may have emanated, it is a fact that shameful stories have been put in circulation concerning him. Myron T. Herrick is practically charged with being a common drunkard, and to give the stories an appearance of truth times and places are named in connection with them. The charges are so palpably false and unjust that at first the governor and his friends paid little attention to them, believing that they could have no effect or influence upon intelligent voters, but they have been so assiduously circulated, and often from church sources, that very many people have accepted them as true.

The Republicans are handicapped in a contest in which the other side fights from the pulpit and not from the stump. As they say, a minister speaking in his church has a decided advantage. No one can get up and contradict or question him, the other side gets no hearing, and the fact that his arguments are made during a religious service naturally gives them an impressiveness they would not have elsewhere.

It does not follow, however, that the people in the pews will take their politics from the pulpit, and there are evident signs of a revulsion of feeling against the contest now being waged against Governor Herrick. Since his speech at Bellefontaine there is a noticeable change in sentiment. A great many members of churches believe that the bodies to which they belong have acted unwisely in thus taking an official stand against the governor.

There is another feature which is said to be showing itself in the matter. John M. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for governor, is a prominent member of the Methodist church and a trustee of the Delaware university. Indiscreet friends seem to be making his church relations an entirely too

prominent feature of his campaign. The American Issue, organ of the Anti-Saloon league, prints a very laudatory notice of the late Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, whom it refers to as "a staunch Methodist layman," and goes on to say:

"Today John M. Pattison, another Democrat, a cousin of the Pennsylvania Pattison, a Methodist layman also of the highest standing, is running for governor of Ohio. The circumstances here are much like they were in Pennsylvania. If the Ohio Pattison is elected it will be by Republicans, as their protest against Coxism and Governor Herrick's catering to the saloon. Will Ohio follow the good example of the independent Republicans of Pennsylvania?"

It is stated that this sort of thing does not appeal very strongly to Republicans who are members of other churches than the Methodist, and that they are asking why they should defeat the Republican party merely to elect a Methodist governor. How far this feeling extends can only be conjectured, but it is natural that it should exist to some extent when the Democratic candidate's church affiliations are pushed so prominently forward.

## PATTISON NO CHANGE

## HOW JOHN R. McLEAN ANSWERS ALL ANXIOUS APPEALS.

Joseph H. Dowling, Democratic Leader of Montgomery County, Declares That the Sentiment in Ohio Is Turning to Governor Herrick.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—Joseph H. Dowling of Dayton, O., and former internal revenue collector for Ohio, under Cleveland, who came here to see John R. McLean, was talking this morning about the political outlook in Ohio. During his talk he said:

"Ohio is having a remarkable campaign. A week ago it appeared that Pattison, the Democratic nominee, was going to come near election, but it is not so now.

"This year the preachers have a fancied grievance against Herrick personally and, besides, Pattison is a strong Methodist, who favors the strictest observance of Sunday laws, and is practically a Prohibitionist.

"The fight against Herrick is an unfair one. I must admit that, even as a Democrat who will support Pattison, and I think the deep down sentiment of voters who are not partisans is turning to Herrick.

"Senator Dick remarked the other day that the Democrats always carry Ohio in September and the Republicans in November. I am afraid there is much truth in this statement. Both the candidates are clean men of great personal worth.

"The campaign is warming up. Secretary Taft is to make speeches later and the Republicans will have the strongest sort of argument—stand by Roosevelt. Our farmers are happy. They have raised huge crops, for which they are getting high prices, and some of them are firmly convinced that the Roosevelt administration brought it all about."

The offices, and even the residence, of John R. McLean have been the mecca of Democrats from Ohio who have been here all this week trying to persuade the publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the former Democratic candidate for governor, to come to Ohio and assist in the campaign for Pattison. As these visiting statesmen were scattering in every direction to-night for their respective homes it was given out that McLean saw no chance to elect Pattison, and for that reason had absolutely refused to go to Ohio to take part in the management of the campaign. As usual McLean gave the state committee his check, but he sees no chance of carrying any part of the state ticket or securing control of the legislature. McLean was told he would be in line for the United States senate two years hence if the Democrats got into power, but he seemed willing to let Pattison and Tom Johnson have all the chances that they might have in their dreams of a Democrat succeeding Foraker two years hence. It is now stated that "the old guard" will make no such fight in Hamilton county as the Pattison men are hoping for.

## "FRIENDS" OF THE CANALS! OH, YES!

The Democrats have been making a great blow about the preservation of the canals and yet on Friday at Cincinnati, they nominated John W. Harper for senator and Harper, when in the senate before, gave all his time to a bill providing for the abandonment of the most valuable canal property in the state.—Lancaster Gazette.

This Cincinnati ticket is Pattison's own, bossed by him, just to his order.

## EACH ANSWERS THE OTHER.

Candidate Pattison blows hot and cold with the same breath. In his speeches he denounces the Republican party (using the name of Herrick) because appropriations for the various state departments, institutions and agricultural interests are not larger; then he proceeds to exhortate the same party for its extravagance in its conduct of these several state interests. In one sentence he declares that Republican appropriations are too meager, and in another complains that they are too great.

## OUR STATE SHAMED

## "THE DIRTIEST CAMPAIGN IN HISTORY" AGAINST HERRICK.

## AN OUTSIDE OBSERVER'S OPINION

Shafts of Malice Turned Upon Wife of the Governor—Cowardly Attacks On Herrick Through His Loved Ones—Too Carefully Systematic For a Crank's Work.

Raymond Patterson, the Chicago Tribune staff correspondent, in his letters has given a comprehensive outline of the manner in which the campaign in Ohio against Governor Herrick is being conducted by his opponents. Patterson writes in one letter:

"It is a story of personal malice, and the meanest kind of criminal libel, of anonymous letters persistently mailed to a loving and grieving wife, and of a disgraceful campaign, the utter cowardice of which one can hardly estimate," says the writer.

"It is quite true that the present campaign in Ohio has been marked by the most scurrilous methods ever adopted in politics here or elsewhere. It is also true that cowardly anonymous letters have been sent systematically to Mrs. Myron T. Herrick. It is equally true that these things are being done according to what is evidently a carefully concerted plan. This is not the work of casual cranks, but is manifestly the result of organized effort.

Furthermore, it is true that at almost every one of his meetings Governor Herrick has been forced to receive, through the United States mails, by special delivery, typewritten and printed assaults upon his personal character, the object evidently being to "rattle" him and provoke an outburst of temper in some speech which later on could be taken advantage of politically.

When a candidate for governor, who never was drunk in his life, is charged from a church pulpit with being a common drunkard, and when the wife of a public man, who believes in him, respects him, and loves him, is tortured with anonymous letters containing the vilest insinuations, it would seem to be about time for decent men and women to step in and put a stop to such unseemly political practices.

To the credit of the Democratic organization it should be said that no one suspects Mr. Pattison or his party managers of any responsibility for this campaign of subterranean slander. Yet it is a fact, however strange it may be, that the Democrats in Ohio, the racetrack sports, a certain disreputable saloon element, and the National Anti-Saloon league, of which Mr. Perley A. Baker is the energetic president, are all opposing Governor Herrick.

The other day, in a suburb of Cleveland, a certain political manager inquired of the local boss what was the possibility of the success of the organized attack in his town on Governor Herrick.

"Bully," said the boss, with practical political uncton. "Of course our own Democratic people are all right. Then there is the Methodist preacher and the president of the temperance society. But for the money in the campaign we will, of course, look to the racetrack people."

This is a true story, and it is the story of the present Ohio campaign.

Patterson asked Governor Herrick point blank about anonymous letters and the campaign slander, personal, bitter, venomous, which has distinguished the fight on a man who entered active politics only two years ago, and then only at the personal request of Senator Hanna.

"It's all true enough," he said. "When I go to a meeting nowadays I expect to receive a bunch of special delivery letters containing typewritten innuendoes, reprinted attacks from hostile papers, and similar tokens of personal abuse. Yes, it is also true they have not spared Mrs. Herrick, and no wonder she is suffering from it. She has been told that I am a drunkard, which she ought to have known, if anybody knew it on this earth; that I've been leading a double life, and that the writer pities her, etc. Thank God, these vicious anonymous letter writers, who evidently work on a definite plan, do not seem to know how completely my wife shares my life and how surely she knows what I do.

"More than one preacher from his pulpit has denounced me as a common drunkard, and at least one, in eloquent periods, has described the disgrace to the people of Ohio on seeing their governor led reeling from a saloon in Columbus. I never was drunk in my life, and my real friends know this, as you do.

"I have been urged to begin suit for criminal libel against this particular preacher, and yet, whenever inquiries have been made we have always been assured that the preachers who have uttered libels have no personal knowledge of the fact, and merely have been told what to say from some central source in Columbus."

"But I'm getting tired," said the governor, "of personal slander under the guise of political attack. I'm broad enough, as men go, but I'm tempted to institute suits for criminal libel. Friends have advised me to do so, and I may do that before the campaign goes much further."

## BEST SCHOOL LAW OHIO HAS EVER HAD.

The above title to this article substantially summarizes the resolutions adopted by the teachers' institute of Stark county, recently, in closing one of the largest and best sessions they have ever held. They were talking about the present school code of Ohio, the one that has been criticised for political capital, without regard to any of the facts in the case.

The new school code embodies some of the most important improvements in practical school work ever enacted in this state. Some of the important reforms especially urged for years past by the men and women who have been doing the best work in the schools, appear in it as the law of Ohio. The conservatism that has kept back the schools of Ohio for two generations and has prevented every important improvement, has been overcome in the new code. Those who have hindered progress hitherto make most of the complaint that has been taken up as a political campaign cry.

Among the features in the new code that may provoke passing criticism, which will prove by actual experience to be of permanent value to the schools in the country districts, is that of making the township the unit in school affairs, with a central board of directors, holding with terms long enough to assure a permanent plan of operation. In connection with this is the local option in each township for centralizing its schools, wherever the people deem it feasible. When tried this has given better schools, so that each pupil has been benefited. They have had better teachers, because fewer were needed, and thus those employed could be better paid. Too often Ohio teachers have had poorer pay than ditch diggers. The new code is counted upon to improve these conditions. In connection therewith, it is designed to advance the standard of qualifications on the part of the teachers. This will mean still better schools with still better teachers, paid enough to fit themselves for first-class work.

As for the city and town schools of the state, it needs to be kept in mind that the supreme court decisions, enforcing the exaction of the state constitution for uniformity, left the legislature no option but to make one school code for the entire state, from the largest city to the smallest district. This compelled compromises between the customs and preferences of different places. It was absolutely impossible for any single city to have its own way in everything.

In the general mix-up of special legislation for each city, every one was compelled to sacrifice some of its favorite features for the general good. Whether it was Cleveland or Cincinnati, each had the same right to fair treatment that the other received. Cleveland had a good school system, no doubt, but that did not mean that features of value could not be adopted from the Cincinnati system.

Because Cleveland called names, however, over her failure to get everything precisely her own way, has arisen a certain share of the unwarranted attacks upon the code. In this connection, therefore, it is a very significant fact that when the bill came up for its final passage as it now stands, it received the votes of the two leaders for the Cleveland system, Representative Treadway of Cleveland and Representative Kimball of Lake county. This circumstance alone is enough to indicate that they secured a share in the bill, and that consequently it is a reasonable compromise of conflicting interests, and as such never deserved the underhanded attacks made upon it.

This also especially indicates that so far as the schools of the cities and towns are concerned the code has positive improvements upon preceding conditions, and should have the reasonable test of a thorough trial. Last and least of all should the school system of Ohio, whether in the rural regions or in the cities, be suffered to be thrust into politics as a partisan football. In their desperate endeavor to do this, the prohibition Democrats deserve the rebuke of every citizen with sincere concern for the welfare of our schools.

## ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO OHIO.

"My first duty is to present a message from the President of the United States to the people of Ohio. In an interview with the chief executive of the nation at the White House yesterday he said I should tell the people that he was not more interested in the election in Ohio last year than he was this."

This statement by Senator Dick in his speech at Findlay October 5th, agrees with every bit of authentic information from President Roosevelt. Secretary Taft, Vice President Fairbanks, and Senator Foraker have brought the same word. Cabinet members will say the same to the people of this state. The Democrats do not like this, and insist on singing "There is nothing national in this campaign." Pattison vainly tries to break the force of Judge Parker's statement that Democrats everywhere look to Ohio to help them. Senator Dick pointed out that the Democratic platform is national by its free trade plank and those on railroad rates, and about electing U. S. Senators. He well said:

"Judge Parker, the Democratic standard bearer last year; Mr. Bryan, the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party today, and many others claim that Democratic victory in Ohio this fall will spread great cheer throughout the nation to the Democrats."

## UNABLE TO ANSWER

## POINTED QUESTIONS TO PATTISON DIRECT, BUT DODGED.

Yet He Was Forced to Admit He Can Not Specify or Prove a Single Charge Against Herrick of Subserviency to Any Political Boss.

Just as Harvey Garber could not get out of it, John M. Pattison, in the course of an interview with a staff representative of the Cleveland News, was forced to admit that he and his party managers could not substantiate their charge that Governor Herrick has been subservient to political bosses.

Mr. Pattison, in the speeches which he has made thus far in the campaign has repeated that Governor Herrick's renomination was forced on the Republican party by George B. Cox of Cincinnati, and that Mr. Cox has dictated the governor's official acts. He was asked by the Cleveland News correspondent to cite specific instances to prove his charge.

"I do not care to enter into any specifications," was Mr. Pattison's first answer.

Mr. Pattison was then asked if he did not know it to be true that Mr. Cox had in fact done all in his power to persuade Governor Herrick not to be a candidate for renomination, and that he had given out his famous interview only after he knew that the governor would insist on becoming a candidate.

The following is Mr. Pattison's reply, and his answers to subsequent questions, as reported in The News:

"Well, that may be true," replied Candidate Pattison. "I believe that if Foraker and Cox had joined hands they could have defeated Herrick for renomination."

"Then Herrick was really renominated despite of Cox, instead of Cox dictating Herrick's nomination?"

"Well," replied Mr. Pattison, "I don't care to enter into a discussion of that matter, but I don't believe Herrick would have been nominated if Cox had opposed him."

"Can you specify an instance where Mr. Herrick, not as a candidate, but as governor of Ohio, has shown subserviency to Cox?"

"As I said before, I don't care to enter into any specifications," he replied.

"Does that mean you will not specify or can not specify?"

"I say," he replied, "that what we charge is true, but it is always difficult to prove that a thing is true. At any rate, I don't care to discuss the matter further."

## HEARTY FOR HERRICK.

Senator Foraker's Earnest Eulogy of the Governor's Fearless Defiance of All Enemies and Their Charges.

(From Hon. J. B. Foraker's Speech at Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 23, 1905.)

I have noted with much satisfaction Governor Herrick's repeated announcements that he challenges and defies all critics and enemies of either himself or his administration, and that there is no charge against either that he is not ready, anxious and able to meet.

That is a manly and fearless stand for him to take. It is worthy the governor of a great state. Such a man does not need any special help or defense. He can be relied upon to take care of not only himself, but also of his assailants.

For this reason and because of his greater familiarity with such matters, I gladly leave to him, so far as this occasion is concerned, the discussion of state affairs.

I do this the more readily because I have entire confidence that investigation will disclose that the public institutions have been faithfully and economically conducted; that public funds have not been wasted; that tax burdens have not been made heavier than the public good has required, and that in all respects the state is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

In all these particulars Governor Herrick has been faithful, efficient and successful. It is for this reason that it will be a pleasure for him to render an account of his stewardship. Attacks upon him will but prove opportunities to set forth the excellence of his administration.

## WELL-FOUNDED PREDICTION.

In the Washington Post of Oct. 2, 1903, Hon. H. P. Crouse, vice president and general manager of the Toledo Times company, is quoted as saying: "Governor Herrick has made Ohio a first-rate governor, but he has aroused the enmity of a large number of people who are victims of a frenzy on the liquor question. The governor was right in his notion to give the public a just and sensible law, but the extremists are trying to down him. For all that he is going to be elected and by a safe majority."

There is a difference of opinion among Republicans as to the wisdom of certain legislation and the attitude of the governor toward it. It is expected that the opposition party will be nearer right on the temperance question than the Republican party, which has gone to defeat three times in Ohio on this very issue of the control of the liquor traffic. With a consistent record of more than 50 years behind it, is not the party of Lincoln and Grant and McKinley to be trusted?—Zanesville Courier.

## FREE WOOL! FREE STEEL!

## The Pattison Democratic Platform

## Raises the Tariff Issue—Will He

## Stand on His Own Record?

Chairman Dick thus addresses Candidate Pattison:

You invite the people of Ohio to read both party platforms, and declare yours is one of the best and that the Republican is one of the worst; that yours is plain and understandable, while the Republican is not. Your platform is noticeable mainly for its evasions and silence on many important topics. The Republican platform touches on many more topics of public interest, and if there is any other question of political consequence which is not specified in that platform, our party is ready to discuss it.

It is only fair, however, to say that your speeches at the convention and at Newark are fit companion pieces to the platform on which you were nominated and are hoping to be elected. These omissions and evasions in all of them are my justification for asking you some questions bearing on matters at issue in this campaign, but not referred to in your platform. My purpose is to give you the opportunity to declare your position on questions concerning which the people have a right to inquire and a right to know.

There is the tariff.

Where, Mr. Pattison, do you stand on that question? Your party stands all over it. In New England it is for free raw material and for protected finished products; in the south it is for protected raw material and for free finished products; in the South it is for revenue only, or a tariff for revenue with incidental protection? Are you a Gorman tariff Democrat, or a Johnson-Bryan no-tariff Democrat?

Did Hon. M. A. Daugherty, chairman of the convention which nominated you, express your views on this question when he said "the economic policy of the nation shall be buried beyond all hope of resurrection?"

When a member of congress you did not oppose a bill to put wool on the free list, although you were present. Is that your position now? A hundred thousand wool growers in Ohio have a right to know.

In the same congress you voted for a bill putting steel on the free list. Is that your position now? A hundred thousand steel workers in Ohio will be interested in knowing. Did you oppose any of the "pop gun" free trade bills, so-called, adopted by the Democratic house of which you were a member?

Then there is the money question.

Mr. Pattison, how do you stand on that? Are you with Bryan or Parker? On which national platform of your Democratic party do you stand—the one adopted in 1896 or the one of 1900, or that of 1904? Your state platform does not endorse either, in fact makes no mention of the subject which your Democratic party so lately declared to be absolutely vital. Bryan Democrats and Parker Democrats alike have a deep interest in knowing. Mr. Pattison, will you enlighten them? Will you state whether you side with the Eastern Democrats, the "Reorganizers" who seek to rid the Democratic party of the Populist ideas of Bryan, or do you agree with Bryan in calling President Cleveland a "bunco-steerer," and his followers "renegades" and "deserters?"

## BOSSSED BY BAKERITES.

## Anti-Sumptuaries Angry at Anti-Saloonists For Running Pattison.

Bucyrus Telegraph's Columbus letter:

An awful howl is going up from the old wheel horses of the Democratic camp on account of the prominence of Wayne B. Wheeler, president of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league in the direction of Democratic affairs.

It has been known for a long time that Wheeler was close to the bourbon throne, and his directing hand could be seen in many incidents of campaign. The mossbacks never supposed, however, that he would have the nerve to reply openly in a public statement, in behalf of Candidate Pattison, to a letter addressed by the Republican state chairman to the Democratic candidate. Yet this is exactly what Wheeler has done in answering over his own signature Chairman Dick's open letter number one making inquiries of Mr. Pattison regarding the Brannock law. The mossbacks want to know if things have come to such a pass in their party that the managers of the Anti-Saloon league are authorized to speak for their gubernatorial candidate and for their state committee. Why didn't Mr. Pattison himself answer Chairman Dick's letter? Or, if this was not in accordance with precedent, why didn't the Democratic chairman answer it? Above all, why was the answer left to Wayne B. Wheeler, the president of the Anti-Saloon league?

These questions are occurring to the minds of many Democrats throughout the state, but it is far they have looked in vain for a satisfactory reply.

## WOULD-BE BOSSES.

Speaking of bosses:

Who tried to boss the last Ohio legislature and failed?

Who tried to boss Governor Herrick and failed?

Who tried to boss the Republican party of Ohio, and failed?

Who tried to boss the Prohibition party of Ohio, and failed?

Who tried to boss the Democratic party of Ohio, and succeeded?

The man afraid of bosses should cogitate on the above queries.—Delaware Gazette.



